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EXTREMISTS OF INDIA USE GENTLE WAYS

Thought of Armed Revolt Spurned—Bargaining in Politics Expected

VISITOR IN HOME EATS WITH FINGERS

Saving Grace of Humor Eases Natives' Patient Plodding Toward Home Rule

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

Staff Correspondent in India of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The political extremist in his own home is a very gentle person.

To meet him at his supper table is to meet a character who scoffs at the idea of an armed revolution; who speaks almost with reverence of Mahatma Gandhi; who satirically outlines his experiences in prison, and who reveals, in the long run, that he is entirely moderate in his political opinions, but is enough of an Oriental to know that Europeans in India expect him to bargain in political affairs as in business dealings in the bazaars.

When the opportunity was given me to meet one of Delhi's "extreme extremists" it was one I readily accepted. And to meet him in his own home as he lived made the occasion more interesting.

My host was a man who had been in prison for his political views. Almost more than any other man in Delhi he had fired the people in the cause of swaraj, or home rule. He knew all that the All-India National Congress had ever done and was likely to do, and he was apt to give the British officials in New Delhi considerable disquietude, pondering on what he would be doing next and how they might best counteract his moves.

Educated in America

Although this Congress leader was important in the community and could easily have afforded to live in a bungalow in the European quarter, he preferred to maintain his home among the people, living as they do, although he understood and appreciated western standards. His house was situated in a compound (courtyard) which contained many Indian families, some very poor, and was just within the city walls of Old Delhi, near one of the ancient gates.

My host had been educated in America, but he ate with his fingers. He could speak with authority on international finance, but viewed the idea of paying members of an Indian Cabinet at the rate of 15 rupees, about $5.50, per month as quite compatible with good government.

He understood thoroughly the world situation in politics and economics, yet saw no reason why India should not be run on lines of great simplicity, in a manner that would keep the people in an environment which they could best appreciate.

The Congress leader and his wife, another extremist and another journalist constituted the party which

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Buy-at-Home Policy Pushed by Agrarian Nations in Europe

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 19—European preference for European goods as the best method of solving Europe's economic crisis was urged at a conference of the Permanent Economic Committee composed of representatives of six agricultural states of south and east Europe, which closed here yesterday. The committee, which included representatives of Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania, met Monday to discuss a joint program for the international wheat conference, to convene at Rome March 26.

The agricultural states of Europe have been hard hit by the competition of grain from the United States, Canada, Argentina and Soviet Russia. Consequently they have been trying to draw up a coördinated plan of production and marketing.

They point out also that if they are unable to sell their agricultural produce to the industrial countries, they cannot afford to buy any manufactured articles. With the present heavy burden of unemployment, the depressed buying power of the agrarian states is considered a serious matter for the manufacturing countries, so the slogan "European Preference" has gained many supporters.

The first big move in the direction of joint action by the agrarian states was taken at Warsaw at the end of August. The participants at the Warsaw conference included not only the countries mentioned above, but also Hungary, Estonia and Finland, all of which are equally interested in reestablishing their agriculture on a prosperous basis. They are not, however, quite in agreement on details of the program.

Thus, the movement for European preference includes countries which fought against one another during the World War.

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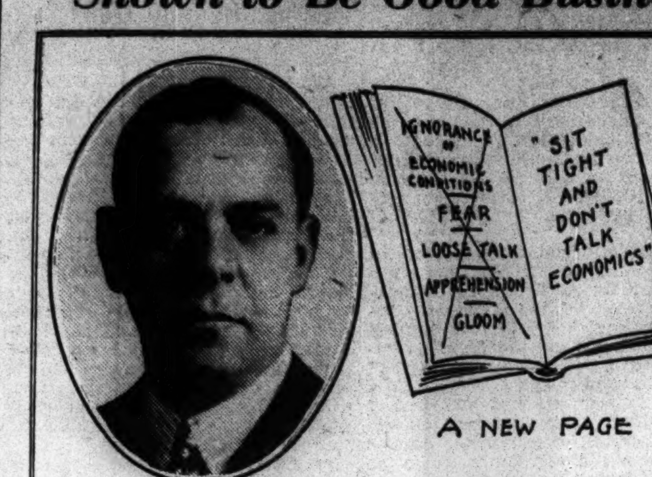
Talking Less, Thinking More, Shown to Be Good Business



GEORGE HARRISON PHELPS

IF THE people of the United States will give up talking "scrambled" economics and get down to right thinking, says Mr. Phelps, business will take care of itself. Mr. Phelps discusses the situation with Rufus Steele. He is the sixth in a series of 10 personages in American business life of whom Mr. Steele is writing interesting things, and the seventh will appear Feb. 24. Mr. Phelps herein points out to what an extent loose thinking and, particularly, loose talk can upset even nations. He advises people to stop their chatter and get down to brass tacks.

Outstanding Ideas of Outstanding Americans

By RUFUS STEELE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — "A country-wide study of conditions convinces me that the precept which might mean most to us Americans can be stated in six golden words: Sit tight and don't talk economics."

The statement is made by George Harrison Phelps, advertising counselor of Detroit and chairman of the American committee for the colonial international overseas exposition to be held in Paris this year, who was lately made a member of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services in promoting the cordiality of Franco-American relations.

"Our persistent discussion of the economic situation has hurt us severely," Mr. Phelps continued, "because, generally speaking, our knowledge of economics is superficial and unsound. We have proved how truly a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Shallow thinking and loose talking have brought upon us a pall of gloom which will not completely dispel until our chatter has ended and our thinking has undergone a wholesome change.

"What we did was to seize upon mere smatterings of economic truth, to color them with our fears and then to use what were literally the weapons of ignorance to dull the hopes and blur the outlook of as many of our friends as we could persuade to listen. It was not wisdom that we passed on to each other, but only apprehension. What loose talk did was to nullify initiative, discourage enterprise and palsy for the moment the necessary and profitable activities of our industrial life.

"The bridge tables and the golf courses have been the major clearing houses for gloom. A woman hears her husband drop some unconsidered and perhaps considerably exaggerated remark about the sad state of business. Understanding nothing of its import, she solemnly repeats it at the bridge club. By the time it has made the rounds of the tables it has taken on the black hues of long night and the authenticity of gospel. It is carried home to dishearten many another business man.

"I know a man who constantly bemoans the fact that whereas he was worth $1,000,000 in 1929 he is worth today, by reason of shrinkage in stock market prices, only $600,000. He feels poor, forlorn, and doesn't spend a nickel except when forced to. He makes others feel unhappy and poverty stricken. I saw him hand three worn-out balls to his caddy, saying, 'Scrub them up as best you can; times are too hard to buy new ones.' Through 18 holes of golf he proved himself the prize pessimist. He set the whole locker room to shivering.

"Yet the truth is, that man's income has not decreased one penny and if he would restrain his gab he would hasten by that much the day when his stocks are bound to go back to $1,000,000.

"My housekeeper, receiving this year the highest wages she has ever been paid, has been deluged with jumbled economics until, feeling that the world is going to pot, she will not pend the money for two dresses which she needs. The merchant who doesn't sell the two dresses orders no more dresses from the wholesaler, who orders no more f.om the factory, and the factory shuts down. Multiply this case by a million and you'll find yourself speechless in contemplating what loose talk can do.

"Against rumors without reason and awesome sounds that don't make sense we must set up these facts: We have the largest savings accounts and the most gold in our history. Our capacity for production and our marketing machinery are without any parallel in the world. In every one of us there blazes or smolders an indomitable spirit such as kindles only on this continent. We have never been licked and we cannot be. An apprehension which we tolerate is the only thing that prevents us from stepping out to lead our usual and normal life.

"Sit tight and don't talk economics. Are you really ready to sell America short? No! Do you know anybody else who is really ready to sell America short? No! Change your thinking and all the other changes we need will take care of themselves."

MARTIAL LAW IN ASUNCION

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Feb. 19 (By U. P.)—A state of siege, or martial law, was declared by the Government yesterday for Asuncion and surrounding towns because of labor unrest. Martial law will last until March 31, but will be lifted on March 8 to permit municipal elections.

SILVER PARLEY IS APPROVED BY SENATE GROUP

Committee Backs Pittman Plan Asking Hoover to Act; China Loan Debated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—An international silver conference, called by President Hoover, was brought into the realm of immediate possibilities by action of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, approving the Pittman resolution.

The committee took cognizance of the world-wide silver depression, and reported favorably the resolution calling on the President to enter negotiations with foreign governments looking toward suspension of their policy of debasing silver coins, and selling silver on the world market.

The same committee today considered a further resolution by Key Pittman (D.), Senator from Nevada, for a silver loan to China.

Part of the resolution adopted by the committee calls on the President, in his discretion, to summon a silver conference of interested nations.

Testimony given to the Pittman subcommittee, which introduced the resolutions, purported to show that the purchasing power of half the people of the world has been cut in half by the decline in the price of silver.

As adopted by the full committee, the preamble of the original Pittman resolution was deleted, and likewise that part of the resolution which specified India, Great Britain, France and Belgium, by name. As amended, the President, at his discretion, shall enter negotiations with interested nations "looking to the suspension of the policy and practice of governments melting up or debasing silver coins, and sales by governments of silver."

In the preamble to his resolution, Mr. Pittman pointed out that the price of silver has fallen one-half since January, 1929. At that time the price was 57½ cents an ounce. Today, he reported, the price is 26½ cents an ounce.

According to the Pittman subcommittee, the sudden and unprecedented fall in the price of silver was not due to "overproduction," but to "an oversupply." This was due, he said, to the "dumping upon the markets of the world" of large and unusual quantities of silver bullion derived from the melting up of silver coins by the Government of India and the debasement of silver coins by Great Britain, France, Belgium and other countries. This was in conjunction with the establishment of the gold standard in India.

Mr. Pittman's second resolution, tying up the silver situation with conditions in China, was in some respects more far reaching than the first.

It called on President Hoover, in his discretion, to enter negotiations with the Chinese Nationalists and other governments, looking to the establishment of peace in China, and, more specifically, the establishment of a silver pool from which to supply the Nationalists with silver coinage, the latter to be used for constructive purposes; that the President further consider utilization of some of the standard silver dollars now in the Treasury in establishing the proposed pool; and also that "he consider the practicability of supplying such silver in kind without reference to its ratio to gold or its market value, to be repaid in kind."

PLAN FOR OVERFLOW AT LECTURE TONIGHT ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The original edifice of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be in readiness this evening, Feb. 19, to accommodate those who may not find seats in the main auditorium, where Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a lecture on "Christian Science: The Revelation of the Perfect Man."

Loudspeakers are used in the smaller auditorium, connected with a public address system, which was permanently installed some time ago.

UNION OF B. & M. AND NEW HAVEN ROADS PROPOSED

W. W. Atterbury Tells Legislative Group It Would Greatly Help New England

Consolidation of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads would vastly improve New England's rail system from the standpoint of transportation, public service and economy, W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, told the Legislative Committee on Transportation today.

His recommendation was made at the opening hearing on a bill authorizing the Department of Public Utilities to investigate the extent to which the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pennroad, its affiliated corporation, had acquired control or interest in the two large New England rail lines.

Pointing out that New England railroads were making less money each year, that they were not gaining their proportionate share of western transportation, Mr. Atterbury supported his views that New England's economic progress would be stimulated by one strong railroad system instead of two pulling against each other.

Greater Freedom

Consolidation would invite greater freedom of action, facilitate the flow of freight from the west, help to boom the Port of Boston, and promote a stronger relationship with outside trunk lines, he declared.

Relative to the interest that his company had acquired in New England lines, Mr. Atterbury said that the Pennsylvania Railroad owned 14 per cent of New Haven stock. The railroad, he said, owned no Boston & Maine stock, but Pennroad held 17½ per cent of Boston & Maine's shares. Pennroad also holds 7 per cent of New Haven stock, he said, making the combined holdings of Pennsylvania interests 21 per cent.

"The interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the New Haven line are based on friendly relationships, and not selfish motives," Mr. Atterbury explained. "The Pennsylvania Railroad is the New Haven line's chief connection to the south and the middle West, and through this linking of interests, New England has obtained the benefits of heavier trading with outside rich regions.

"Pennsylvania seeks no domination of New England railroads. We take the stand that what is best for New England is best for the Pennsylvania Railroad and we desire to coöperate

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

King Alfonso Wins Support of Public by Vigorous Stand

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Feb. 19 — The Aznar Cabinet, which is called "a new government of the old men," has brought a temporary lull in Spanish politics. Yet it is reported that if this Monarchist Cabinet decides to hold elections they will be boycotted by the Socialists, Republicans and Constitutionalists.

Therefore the situation is still gravely disturbed and not entirely unlike that of a week ago when the Berenguer Government found itself unable to proceed to elections because the boycott of important parties rendered them futile. For the moment these Liberal forces have been stunned into silence by the victory of King Alfonso and his advisers, and their press is closely censored.

Whatever the Liberals may say privately they can no longer accuse the King of haughty aloofness, for he has stepped vigorously into open political warfare. The reaction in his favor in many classes of opinion has been immediate. There is even a hopeful feeling in the air that the country may after all settle down under a ruler who knows his mind and thus avoid violent revolution.

The Left Wing organ, Socialista, claims the new government must be of short duration since it cannot carry out any far-reaching solution of the country's problems.

California Institute Finds Visit of Dr. Einstein of Great Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Dr. Albert Einstein's personal visit during the past six weeks, with the little band of natural scientists at the California Institute of Technology, has been of intense interest and benefit, says Dr. Paul S. Epstein, professor of theoretical physics, whom the German professor has mentioned as being a most able student of his Theory of Relativity.

From the great centers of Europe, Dr. Einstein has brought a wealth of information to Pasadena, and through his profound understanding of physics and mathematics he has been able to offer suggestions of great value to the men of his field who are working here. Upon the basis of these suggestions, intensive and interesting experiments are planned by California natural scientists.

"Constantly, in other scientific centers of the world, men are busy considering the same problems that we are thinking of," said Dr. Epstein. "In order to keep pace with them, we must know what they are doing and the results that are obtained from their work. By such a knowledge of common progress, we are saved many needless and time-consuming steps. It is all the better if these communications are by personal contact.

"The pulse of progress in theoretical science moves so fast that, frequently, the books and periodicals in which scientific achievements are printed may be considered out of date by the time that we receive them in the mails. Here in Pasadena, we are so far from other important centers of research that this is of tremendous importance to us and our work is hampered a bit on that account.

"Beyond these bits of knowledge that Dr. Einstein has accumulated here, I cannot believe his residence has been especially important from a standpoint of work accomplished personally. It has, however, been a great aid to us—an especially rich experience. Dr. Einstein has been too much taken up with the demands made upon his time to be able to spend a great deal of consideration upon his own work.

"One can scarcely overestimate the importance of his work in both the fields of mathematics and physics. In either of these branches of knowledge his discoveries have been truly remarkable and revolutionary. And besides all this, he is a man of true human sympathy and insight. It has been a pleasure and an inspiration to meet and know him during this short time.

"I know that he has enjoyed California and especially appreciates the hospitality of the American people, although he is at a loss to understand their interests at times. He likes Pasadena very much."

Nomads of the Balkans See Strife Cease

MACEDONIAN SHEPHERDS HAVE NOBLE LINEAGE — Underwood

These Wanderers Inhabit the Land Coveted by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization Whose Warring Factions Have Now Decided to Stop Fighting in Order to Unite Against the Division of the Country Among Jugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria. These Herders Claim Descent From the Roman Legionnaires Who Settled Here to Protect the Frontier of the Empire.

Sofia Reports Terrorism to Cease at Once

Warring Macedonian Revolutionists Heal Breach in Their Own Ranks

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 19—Macedonian circles formally announce the reconciliation effected between two warring factions of the revolutionary organization, and say that all internecine terrorism will cease.

It has been the fight between the revolutionary chief, Ivan Milhailoff, and a group of insurgent revolutionists that has caused so much trouble in Bulgaria in the last two years.

This reconciliation may render living here less turbulent, but if the Macedonian revolutionists find themselves really free to direct all their energies from now on against Jugoslavia and Greece, rather than against one another, the general situation in the Balkans may not be improved. If actual unity results from the alleged reconciliation, the Macedonian question will be forced into a more prominent place in European diplomacy than heretofore.

Macedonia, the ancient home of Alexander the Great, is today split into three sections. The larger portion, now called South Serbia, belongs to Jugoslavia. Another part has been allotted to Greece and has been extensively settled by refugees from Asia Minor under the direction of Charles V. Eddy, chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission, who arrived in New York, Feb. 17. The third and smallest portion belongs to Bulgaria.

When this division was made at the end of the World War, it was strongly opposed by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, which wanted the whole of Macedonia to be Bulgarian, and there are today some 500,000 Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria. From headquarters in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, the organization directed a systematic guerrilla warfare against Greece and Jugoslavia—particularly the latter. Railway lines were bombed; officials shot; whole villages terrorized.

Inside and outside Bulgaria the organization levied its own taxes on the local population. So powerful did it become that it made and unmade ministries in Bulgaria.

Walled-In Legations Barred in Nanking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking, China

THE National Reconstruction Commission and the city government of Nanking have mapped out lots near the Drum Tower for the foreign legations which are expected to move here in the near future.

These lots are not adjacent to each other, being purposely separated to prevent a repetition of the "walled and loop-holed" legation quarters, which now exist in the old capital, Peiping.

CRIME IS ISSUE IN CHICAGO RACE FOR MAYORALTY

Thompson Said to Have Backing of Underworld—Lyle Seeks Reforms

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 18—Gang crime has jumped to the front as the urgent issue in Chicago's mayoralty primary of Feb. 24.

Mayor William Hale Thompson, who is seeking renomination for a fourth term of four years, has been pushed to the defensive. His opposition, however, is divided and the city is puzzled. If another popular rising against crime, such as that which brought in a reform prosecutor two years ago, occurs next week, the Mayor is likely to be ousted. Otherwise he will probably win this race.

The Thompson régime has been arraigned in the campaign on the ground that it has allowed organized crime, led by Alphonse Capone, to consolidate a city-wide control of gambling, vice and bootlegging. The spectacular gang war has eased off principally, according to crime investigators, because it is almost over. Rival gangs have been exterminated.

Events in this process have made a majority of Chicago's public so hostile to crime that the issue of the underworld itself shaped the primary. While anti-Thompson Republicans were casting about for a candidate against him, Judge John H. Lyle, who had attracted the city's interest by his rough handling of gangsters on the municipal bench, projected himself into the contest. He was followed by Arthur F. Albert, alderman, a long-time opponent of the Mayor.

Judge Lyle has been standing up and thrusting back and forth with Mayor Thompson in such a way that their mutual hard hitting has gone far to center the campaign upon the pair of them.

The jurist first came to Chicago's notice in connection with crime six years ago, when he began demanding very high bonds of confirmed criminals. This past summer he gave vigor to the lagging campaign of the Chicago Crime Commission against the 28 "public enemies" it named, by issuing vagrancy warrants for them, and later added warrants for 22 more.

In hotly pursuing the crime question, Judge Lyle embodies the hopes of a great many citizens who wish to see Chicago's reputation purged. Others are skeptical. Equally anxious for the city's betterment, they question the instrumentality.

According to crime investigators, the underworld is giving its support to Mayor Thompson. Four years ago, he was elected on the policy of an "open town." The published survey of the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice subsequently declared it was well known in circles close to Capone that he had "contributed substantially" to the Thompson campaign fund.

George K. Schmidt, who resigned as city comptroller to make the race, is also a candidate.

Shop Picketing Halts Progress of Indian Truce

Government Not Expected to Yield to Gandhi on Disputed Point

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 19—Indications that the negotiations between the Viceroy Lord Irwin, and Mahatma Gandhi continue to hold hopeful elements are revealed in a statement issued from the Viceroy's House today in which it was contended "that various matters emerging from the recent discussions are now under examination," and that some days may elapse before a further stage of development is reached.

This statement followed the special interview between the Viceroy and Gandhi which took place today after Gandhi had been in consultation with those members of the Working Committee of the All-India National Congress now in Delhi.

It is understood that Gandhi has placed his full case before the Viceroy, including conditions on which a truce could be called and asking unfettered scope for the next Round Table Conference.

In Congress circles it is revealed that stipulations of the truce demand a police inquiry, and on this the Government is not likely to yield. In authoritative Government quarters it is learned that the "police will not be placed in dock" for conditions which have arisen from civil disobedience.

Complete cessation of civil disobedience is likely to be the Government's demand. Gandhi claims picketing to be an inherent right of citizens, and as picketing has been the chief feature of civil disobedience, the Government is not likely to accept a truce implying that picketing may continue.

G.O.P. Leaders Try Final Bonus Change

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Republican leaders made a last-minute effort today to persuade the Senate to modify the soldier bonus loan bill it has under consideration to conform with the recommendations made regarding it by President Hoover yesterday.

David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, both World War veterans, urged upon the Senate the acceptance of amendments restricting the provisions of the measure to "needy" former service men. President Hoover in a letter to the Senate Finance Committee yesterday strongly urged that the increased loan value contemplated by the bill be limited to veterans out of employmnt.

Despite the President's plea and the likelihood of his vetoing the bill if passed by Congress, the indications are that the Senate will approve the measure by a large vote.

Supporters of the bill assert that they have sufficient votes to over-ride the President's veto.

Efforts to amend the measure were forthcoming from both sides of the issue in the Senate. Mr. Reed offered an amendment in line with the President's views to restrict the bill to needy service men. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, on the other hand, demanded that the bill be still further enlarged.

CAMPBELL KNIGHTED FOR RACING RECORD

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Capt. Malcolm Campbell, who returned home today after establishing the automobile speed record in the United States, has been made a knight by King George, it was announced today.

Captain Campbell arrived at Plymouth this morning, but went to Southampton, where an official welcome had been prepared. He said he would go after another record if the one he set at Daytona is broken.

'REDS' DENY AIM TO HIT WORLD TRADE

Karl Radek Says Flooding of Foreign Markets Not Part of Plan

SOVIETS TO PUSH HOME CONSUMPTION

Forcing Exports Called Temporary Device to Pay for Needed Machines

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 19—Karl Radek, the Soviet publicist, argues in today's Pravda that the capitalist world has no reason to fear economic destruction through the flooding of its markets with cheap Soviet products.

"Socialism wants to eat and be clothed and to live decently," he writes. "It raises the productivity of labor and organizes a planned economic life, not in order to force exports and flood the markets with cheap goods, chasing after profit.

"Socialism will raise the welfare of the masses so much that it will export only superfluous things in order to obtain from the capitalist world what is not produced domestically.

"During the transitional period, when we especially need machines, we are compelled to force our exports. However, not export but the growth of consumption of the masses is regulating the basis of our economic development."

Radek predicts that capitalism will perish, not from Soviet competition, but from the contradictions devouring it, and especially from the position in which it places the working class. Whatever one may think of this prediction, Radek's original thesis that Soviet economy will have neither the desire nor the need to flood the world with its exports seems quite sound. Anyone who sees the acute shortage of many foodstuffs and manufactured goods within Russia now, together with the growing demand as a larger number of workers and employees are placed on the pay roll, can scarcely believe that a really large exportable surplus—except possibly grain and certain raw materials, such as oil and lumber—will exist for many years.

Although imports of foreign machinery and equipment under the Five-Year Plan oblige the Soviet authorities to force their exports today, it seems probable that as the strain relaxes there will be a tendency to diminish the sacrifices demanded from the population and to ship abroad only such articles as can actually be dispensed with in Russia.

There seems no reason to anticipate any attempt to secure a large predominance of exports over imports, because the accumulation of gold has little utility in the Soviet economic system.

Attempting to secure greater accuracy in the fulfillment of orders to supply state factories, transport, and state collective farms, the Soviet Government today published a decree instructing that all orders be couched in the form of written contracts and that the factory directors responsible for violating these contracts be criminally prosecuted. This reflects the same tendency as previous decrees prescribing severe penalties for "persons causing accidents in the transportation system or breaking tractors and agricultural machinery," and shows a determination to employ the full force of the law to combat slackness and neglect which sometimes have such disastrous consequences in the Soviet economic life.

This story is of exceptional interest in view of the constantly reiterated intention of the Soviets to attack the capitalist system of other countries. This policy is defined in a statement by G. T. Grinko, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission in his recent book on the Five-Year Plan stating: "We fully share the view expressed in the editorial of the Pravda of Aug. 29, 1929: 'The Five-Year Plan is an important part of the offensive of the proletariat of the world against capitalism; it is a plan tending to undermine capitalist stabilization; it is a great plan of world revolution.'"

Price Cuts Blamed for Milk Situation

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19 (AP)—More than 1000 representatives of the New England Dairy Industry gathered here today for a wide-open discussion of the prevailing difficulties of the milk industry and the suggestion of remedies.

Short-sighted price cutting was blamed by Glenn C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, who called the conference. The price cutter, he said, has forgotten the industry as an entirety and has "double-crossed" to gain his own advantage.

Ruinous competition among organized groups of dairymen in New England was blamed by W. P. Davis, general manager of the New England Milk Producers' Association. He denied that his association had cut prices and said that the association had maintained the Boston price of nine cents for three years, with a drop to eight cents during greatest production season.

L. A. Cooley, representing the Whiting Milk Company of Boston, denied that the milk market collapse was due to general business depression, but rather to the clashing of the two distinct policies in marketing. He declared that the producer has a right to expect a price that will maintain equipment, return interest on investment and compensation for labor.

INDUSTRY TOLD TO FIND IDLENESS SOLUTION NOW

Connecticut Committee in Report Says It Lies in Present Depression

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Find a solution for unemployment out of the present industrial depression, admonished the Connecticut State Emergency Committee on Employment, in a report made to Gov. W. L. Cross today.

The report was in two parts. The first considered actual mobilization of forces "to provide jobs for the unemployed and to mitigate the effects of current unemployment."

The second took up means and methods of collecting information and statistics on employment which will be available at the end of the present depression for a study of the problem and its causes.

The committee urged, as a step toward economic stabilization, that all industrial and commercial institutions recognize actual determined losses as quickly as possible and take immediate steps to liquidate them. This [illegible] marking down all inventories to their actual replacement values, closing out obsolete stocks and liquidating losses, eliminating unproductive or unnecessary expense and establishing the lowest prices that will protect the capital investment.

The committee also urged that employers, in so far as practical, should improve plants and equipment to reduce the cost of production, seek new products to meet new markets, reduce the size of inventories and eliminate all sources of waste. Employers were urged to distribute work to as many employees as possible, favoring those who had dependents.

The committee recommended that permanent planning boards be established in various communities to aid in developing sound educational facilities, cheapening transportation and traffic costs, and taking better care of objects of public charity to the end that the unemployed will be rehabilitated rather than be allowed to remain permanently dependent.

The committee said that many concerns accomplished extraordinary results in regularization of production by offering inducements to their distributing organizations for contracting their requirements far in advance.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with light rain or snow tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate east to north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 34.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, with occasional snow, tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, with occasional rain or snow tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds and overcast weather, with occasional rain over the south portion, and snow or rain over the north portion tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Feb.19	Max. Feb.18		8 a.m. Feb.19	Max. Feb.18
Albany	36	36	Memphis	46	54
Atlantic City	36	52	Miami	68	78
Boston	34	40	Montreal	24	30
Buffalo	32	34	Nantucket	38	44
Calgary	36	..	New Orleans	50	66
Charleston	48	74	New York	38	40
Chicago	36	38	Philadelphia	38	50
Denver	34	54	Pittsburgh	32	46
Des Moines	32	38	Portland, Me.	24	34
Eastport	24	36	Portland, Ore.	40	58
Galveston	52	64	San Francisco	50	60
Hatteras	46	62	St. Louis	36	42
Helena	42	58	St. Paul	30	38
Jacksonville	54	74	Seattle	42	52
Kansas City	30	38	Tampa	60	74
Los Angeles	54	74	Washington	38	46

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 12:30 p. m., Friday 12:54 a. m. Height of tides 9.3 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:50 p. m.

UNION OF B. & M. AND NEW HAVEN ROADS PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

in bringing such trade to New England as will benefit the region and increase railroad transportation, I maintain that the railroads are indispensable to each other and that the present railroad relationship should not be disturbed at the present time. They should be encouraged."

Friendly Relations

In explaining further the connections between his line and the New Haven Railroad, Mr. Atterbury pointed out that the friendly relationship started a half century ago. Later the Pennsylvania road purchased stock in the New Haven road to assist in the latter's expansion, he added. From then his lines continued to buy the stock, he said, until in 1927, it held up to 73,000 shares.

"We have helped to establish the credit of the New Haven road," the Pennsylvania head declared. "When others failed to stand by, we helped. Our purchases were made purely in the interests of increased credit and better service."

Describing the relationship between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pennroad, Mr. Atterbury said that presumably 50 per cent of the Pennsylvania stockholders are also stockholders in the Pennroad Corporation, which was originally formed to make investments a railroad company could not make.

Six of the nine directors of the Pennroad Corporation are also directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he said. He particularly emphasized, however, that 30,531 stockholders in the Pennsylvania line, and 18,000 Pennroad stockholders, or more than 12 per cent of the shareowners of both interests, were residents of New England. This he took as indicating that New England is interested in the welfare of the Pennsylvania lines. New England's investments in Pennsylvania lines he estimated at $106,000,000.

Taking over of the New Haven Railroad and the Boston & Maine, as separate units, by outside trunk lines, would be the worst thing that could happen to New England in the opinion of the speaker. The Lehigh road and the Delaware & Hudson lines should be preserved as a gateway to the middle West, rather than consolidated as a unit of the New England system, he believed.

The committee then questioned Thomas N. Perkins, chairman of the board of directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad. J. J. Pelley, president of the New Haven road, was unable to be present.

Speaking before the New England Railroad Club last night at the Copley-Plaza, Mr. Pelley urged equality of regulation for all modes of transportation. He described the railroad as paying far more than their proportionate share of taxes and to meet the growing competition of motor trucks he pointed out that the rail lines were finding it necessary to enter the trucking business themselves.

Cheaper trucking rates are possible because taxation of commercial vehicles is low compared with the railroads, he complained. Further retrenchment by the railroads in operating costs would be dangerous to service, he warned. He believed that the public is generally favorable to the regulation of commercial vehicles as public utilities.

Up Trend Continues in Steel Activities

A CONTINUANCE of the upward trend in steel business is reported in the current issues of steel trade publications.

Demand for steel for pipe-line projects has reflected the favorable influence of open weather on this type of construction. Automobile makers are in the market for larger quantities of the metal, demand from this source reflecting substantial improvement in motor-car sales.

Copper also is in better demand. Latest reports from copper markets say the metal is no longer obtainable at 10 cents a pound delivered. An advance of one-quarter of a cent is expected today.

Girl Deep-Sea Diver Tells of Adventure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Bringing tales of Neptune's kingdom, which she saw by strolling along the ocean's floor, Gloria Hollister described to the Chicago Woman's Club today a new vocation for women—that of "deep-sea diver."

For the last two years Miss Hollister has worked as a member of the staff of Dr. William Beebe of New York, in the West Indian waters. From her youthful appearance she might still be in college, but she told her story with the poise of one long accustomed to her strange vocation.

"You put on a diving helmet that weighs about 20 pounds. It's very simple. A hose is attached to it and someone in the boat pumps air down to you. Then you're free to wander about at will in a world quite different from ours."

Miss Hollister showed pictures of the fantastic life that passed before her eyes in this aquatic realm. She tried to make the Woman's Club members understand how one feels in a world where there is no horizon, no sky, no shadows, but plenty of sunlight.

Miss Hollister is returning to Non-Such Island in May for another nine months' season with Dr. Beebe's expedition.

Editors Declared Increasingly Frank

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 19—Editors who are independent and whose opinions as voiced in their editorial columns are dictated solely by their concept of public interest exist in greater proportion today than ever before, Fred F. Shedd of Philadelphia told the New York State Society of Newspaper Editors here on Tuesday. Mr. Shedd is editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin and president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He said newspapers would continue to improve and that the 1940 product will be of greater merit in public service than that of 1931. He hoped the editions would be smaller as time passed, but held that the advertising demand on newspapers rather dimmed this prospect. News style must tend to greater condensation to meet the need for smaller editions, he declared.

"There is an unfortunate tendency to overplay the sensational and neglect the substantial," Mr. Shedd said. "There is a general tendency to play up crime news out of all proportion to its real significance until sometimes we flatter the vanities of the outlaw with our big headlines and accompanying heroics."

A. & P. Stores Cut Wheat Bread Price

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—A saving of approximately $6,000,000 to consumers in the United States will result from a reduction in the price of the standard loaf of whole wheat bread announced today by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, according to estimates here.

The company acted in accordance with the recommendations of the United States Senate Committee on Food Prices, urging lower priced foods, the statement by the company said. The whole wheat loaf in the eastern division stores was reduced from 10 cents to 8 cents, and comparable reductions were made in all of the 14,000 stores of the Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

The estimated savings to consumers will be effected partly by the price lowering effect on other distributors, it was stated. Reduction of whole wheat bread prices brings about a lowering of the differential now existing between whole wheat bread and white bread, according to the announcement.

LEGAL AID TRIPLES ACTIVITIES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Tripling of the activities of Chicago's Legal Aid Bureau during the last 10 years is reported in the current issue of the Chicago Bar Association Record, which states that 26,105 cases were handled in 1930 as compared to 8432 in 1920, and 22,700 in 1929. Expense entailed in handling these cases, the report stated, was $42,500, contributed by members of the association, the United Charities and miscellaneous sources.

Honored for Effort in Physics Research

DR. WILLIS R. WHITNEY

Franklin Medals Won by Jeans and Whitney

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Franklin Medal, one of the most distinguished honors conferred in America on a physicist, will go this year to Sir James Hopwood Jeans of London, and Dr. Willis R. Whitney of Schenectady, N. Y.

This announcement was made today by the Franklin Institute. The medals will be conferred at the institute's Medal Day exercises, May 20.

Sir James is famous for his mathematical contributions to astronomy and is considered one of the world's foremost mathematical physicists. Dr. Whitney is director of the General Electric Company's research laboratory and has received many medals from learned societies in this and other countries.

ARGENTINE WORKERS TO JOIN FEDERATION

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 19 (By U. P.)—The second national congress of the Association of State Workmen, representing state laborers throughout Argentina, voted yesterday to join the general labor federation and sent a petition to the Government requesting the following:

Regular payment of wages; governmental departments to promptly give consideration to the petitioning commission; no more employees to be discharged in accordance with the promise made Feb. 4 by Provisional President Uriburu, and budgets to include the global number of laborers in respective sections. The congress voted to work for a minimum wage law.

ANNAPOLIS CADETS TO VISIT GIBRALTAR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The midshipmen from the Naval Academy at Annapolis will visit Scotland, Denmark and Gibraltar on this year's summer cruise.

The battleships Wyoming and Arkansas will leave with the boys on June 5, ariving at Copenhagen, June 23; Glasgow, July 10; Cadiz, July 18, and Gibraltar, July 27. They will return to Hampton Roads for a brief period of shore leave on Aug. 13, then going to the southern drill grounds until time for returning to the academy, August 26.

Utilities Board to Be Investigated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 19—Two separate investigations of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission were assured Tuesday when the lower House of the Legislature, by a vote of 129 to 65, adopted a resolution by Glenn D. Moore (R.), Representative of Washington County, providing for an inquiry by a committee of seven House members assisted by three persons to be named by Gov. Gifford Pinchot.

The Senate originally proposed an investigation and invited Governor Pinchot to appear before the committee, whereupon the Governor informed Senator William H. Earnest (R.), chairman of the Senate committee, that until his committee had "demonstrated that it is engaged in a thoroughgoing attempt to uncover the truth," neither he nor George W. Woodruff, his special utilities counsel, would accept the invitation to participate.

Neither investigating committee has funds with which to carry on their investigations, as such appropriations must be passed by both branches of the State Legislature.

Administration forces in the House, by a vote of 133 to 69 on Monday defeated the resolution providing for blanket indorsement by the lower House of the Senate investigation headed by Senator Earnest.

In each of the five divisions in which the members of the House have been required to take a stand for or against the Governor's policies the Pinchot majorities have increased.

Commission Warns Against Utility Rates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—A recommendation to electric, gas and railroad companies to make rates "more reasonable," if they have regard for their own best interests, is contained in the annual report of the Public Service Commission to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Legislature, made public yesterday. The report is the first since Milo R. Maltbie was named chairman of the commission.

Power companies which stress that economies result from mergers should prove their point, the commission holds, saying, "if unification is permitted, the public should obtain a considerable share of the economies resulting from unification immediately upon their becoming effective."

In urging also that railroads consider rate reductions, the commission declares that no railroad in this State has tried to reduce rates, although in other sections of the country this is being done.

Gas companies are advised that they must reduce their rates at least in proportion to which the heating quality of their gas is reduced, and it is stated that the companies, in seeking to increase consumption, "seem not to have taken full advantage of the fact that the surest way to increase use is to reduce rates."

YOUNG URGES CAUTION IN WORK INSURANCE PLANS

General Electric Board Chairman Calls Subject Appealing and Difficult

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18—Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, recommended study of unemployment insurance, while cautioning against some of the difficulties it presents. The recommendation was contained in a letter read at a hearing yesterday on the bill by John A. Hastings (D.), state Senator, New York City, to set up a state unemployment insurance system requiring employers of 10 or more persons to carry such insurance.

Mr. Young's letter characterizes the subject as "a tremendously appealing and difficult one," to which he has given particular study in connection with the institution of an employees' insurance fund now effective in the General Electric Company.

"From it and from such plans as others have adopted," he said, "we shall gain experience as to the best methods of dealing with the problem.

"The question of one state undertaking such a program presents its separate difficulties because it may increase production costs in that state and put its own concerns to a competitive disadvantage. This would not only affect concerns here now, but would be a deterrent to new ones coming in."

Mr. Young said he did not want to appear "unsympathetic with the program of protection against the hazards of unemployment," but that he wanted to "suggest the tremendous significance of the question involved."

John F. O'Hanlon, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, declared in favor of the fundamentals of unemployment insurance, but indicated his organization was not ready to indorse the Hastings bill, asking for a state commission to study the question.

Robert F. Wagner (D.), United States Senator, of New York, recommended in a letter the fundamental involved, stating in general terms that the type of protection represented by workmen's compensation insurance should be extended.

Morris Hillquit, appearing for the New York City Unemployment Conference, urged that the committee not consider the proposal as a novelty, but in the light of the experience of all other countries of the world which have adopted such programs.

Noel Sargent of the New York Manufacturers' Association protested against compulsory unemployment insurance, objecting to government intrusion in this field.

ATLANTIC CITY BIDS FOR G. O. P. CONVENTION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19—Preliminary steps for a campaign to bring the Republican national convention to Atlantic City in 1932 were taken at a luncheon meeting of a group of prominent hotel men here on Feb. 17.

Decision was reached to enlist active coöperation of Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France; Senators Hamilton F. Kean, Dwight W. Morrow, and David Baird Jr. of Camden; Enoch L. Johnson, Atlantic County Republican leader, and Isaac Bacharach (R.), Representative from New Jersey.

It was stressed that Atlantic City recently completed the largest auditorium in the world and that the hotel facilities were fully adequate to take care of the big crowd that will attend the convention.

Prince of Wales Crosses Titicaca

PUNO, Peru, Feb. 19 (By U. P.)—The Prince of Wales and his party steamed across Lake Titicaca last night to La Paz, capital of Bolivia. The royal party arrived here from Cuzco, ancient Inca capital, and embarked almost immediately on the little lake steamer Inca, which was constructed in Hull, England, years ago and shipped here piecemeal by ocean steamer and railroad.

At Guaqui, Bolivian port, the entire party will board a special train for the 60-mile trip to La Paz. The Prince of Wales has indicated that he will stop briefly at Tiahuanaco station to visit the Tiahuanaco ruins near by.

PERUVIAN TO SETTLE DISPUTE

LIMA, Peru., Feb. 19 (By U. P.)—Antonio Beingolea, Minister of Interior, departed by airplane yesterday for Talara, in northern Peru, where workers at the International Petroleum and the Lobitos oil fields are striking. Minister Beingolea has been requested by both the workers and the oil companies to arbitrate the dispute. The International Petroleum and the Lobitos companies are British concerns.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy; Senior High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, near City Square, 8.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "The Land of Lorna Doone; a Part of Storied England," by Mrs. James F. Hopkins; Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by Mary T. Pierce '32; Faelten Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Parents' League: Meeting, with address, "Things Learned From English Public Schools," by Dr. Lewis Perry, headmaster, Phillips Exeter Academy; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:45.

Lowell Institute: Second in lecture series on "Some Social and Political Ideas of the Middle Ages," by Dr. Charles H. McIlwain; "Property"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street.

Law Society of Massachusetts: Dinner meeting; discussion of five important bills, by William Blatt; University Club, Stuart Street and Trinity Place.

Boston City Club: "Humorists' Night"; speakers: T. A. Daly, Philadelphia Record; Nixon Waterman and Denis A. McCarthy; organ concert, Edith Lang; 14 Somerset Street, 7:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, Girl Reserve Advisers' Club, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue): Fellowship dinner, room 100, 6:30. "Art of Living" course in citizenship, by Prof. George Miller, Vialle Room, 7. Meetings: Easy Speakers Club, Room F, 8; Dolphins Club, Room S, 8; Highlanders Club, Room 1, 8; Camera Club, Room 101, 8:05; Owl Club, Room 100, 8; Pals Club, Room 2, 8; Village A. C. Club, Room 2, 8; Williams Club, Room C, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner; Mayor James M. Curley, guest of honor and speaker, on "What Shall We Do About Unemployment?"; clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; Jesús María Sanromá, soloist; Sanders Theater, 8.

Boston Chapter, National Association of Cost Accountants: Reception, 5:45, dinner, 6:15, and meeting, 7:45; speakers, A. W. Bass, director of budgets, Westinghouse Electric Co., and Charles A. Coyle, public relations director, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Hotel Brunswick, Boylston Street.

Debate, Tufts vs. Bowdoin, on "Resolved: That the several states enact unemployment insurance, the cost of such insurance to be met by the employer," Goddard Chapel, 8.

Harvard-Porto Rico debate on "Resolved: That this house condemns the growing influence of the United States in the Western Hemisphere," Sanders Theater, 8.

Boston Public Library: lecture on "The Land of Lorna Doone," by Mrs. James F. Hopkins, Lecture Hall, 8.

Annual reunion and dinner meeting, English High School Class of '86, Boston Athletic Association Clubhouse, 6:30.

Theaters

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.

Repertory—"How He Lied to Her Husband" (film), 1 p. m.

Majestic—"Way Down East" (film), 11 a. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

State Board of Management, Massachusetts D. A. R.: Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Vendome, 12.

Cantabrigia Club of Cambridge: Meeting; District Attorney Warren L. Bishop, speaker; musical program; refreshments; 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Rehearsal, Woman's Club Chorus, Library Hall, 10.

Boston City Federation: Legislative meeting; speakers: Edwin Collins, Henry Parkman Jr., Mrs. Jennie L. Barron, and Judge Sadie L. Shulman; auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 10:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Chinese and Japanese Galleries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century; blot prints by Alexander Cozens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Mural decorating and drawings for London theaters by Hugo Rumbold. Through Feb. 21. Woodcuts and lithographs by Rockwell Kent. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of water colors of the West Indies by Walt Dehnes. Through Feb. 28.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—Water colors by Emil Bistram. Through Feb. 28.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For Other Exhibitions, See Monday's Monitor.

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MOVE TO CHANGE WAGNER SYSTEM OF EMPLOYMENT

Secretary of Labor Opposes Government's Control of Agencies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—An effort was made yesterday to substitute an Administration bill for the Wagner National Employment Service measure. The proposed substitute would eliminate government control and coördination of employment agencies, which is the essential feature of the bill.

William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, appeared before the House Judiciary Committee and urged the substitution, although the bill has already been reported favorably. A special rule has been obtained to bring about an early vote on the measure in the House. It has already passed the Senate.

Mr. Doak advocated the Wagner bill before he was appointed to a Cabinet post, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is now strongly in favor of its passage and urges early action upon it.

As the committee cannot at this point make the substitution, members suggested they might move to do this when the original bill comes up for vote.

In view of the current economic situation, Fiorella LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, wrote to Mr. Doak Tuesday, asking him to withhold his request for a hearing on the bill.

Mr. LaGuardia pointed out that another hearing before the House Judiciary Committee, which has already approved the bill, would so delay it that passage by Congress would be impossible this session.

The bill is the third and last in the program of Robert F. Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, for prevention of future unemployment by means of advance planning of public works and government supervision.

The first two bills on the program have already been passed and signed by the President. One provided for a statistical organization to collect and publish current employment information. The second provided for advance planning of public works.

INDIAN EXTREMISTS USE GENTLE WAYS; SPURN ARMED RISING

(Continued from Page 1)

sat down to supper. The Indians appreciated the courtesy of the other journalist and myself turning out in dinner jackets, but contended that personally they preferred after a day's work to change into a costume that gave them the freedom of pajamas. The hostess wore a homespun sari that was gorgeously decorated with embroidery—surely one of the most beautiful costumes ever worn by women.

The meal was served on a brass tray, on which stood a brass plate and four little brass bowls. The plate contained a huge portion of boiled rice; the four bowls contained meat, peas, mixed vegetables, and a hot curry.

It was explained that any food I did not eat would be destroyed; that the various dishes I used would require to go through a definite process of purification before they could again be used; that I could, if I wished, use the teaspoon that was the only article of cutlery furnished with my tray, but that the correct procedure was to eat the meal with my right hand, scooping up the various foods with my fingers. The left hand was meant to be kept scrupulously clean, to pick up the chapattis (unleavened pancakes) which would be passed to me from time to time by the bearer (servant).

Handling Hot Rissoles

The Indians laughed in great glee at my endeavors to convey rice, peas and curry to my mouth with my fingers, and said I could have a bath when I was finished! Meat rissoles, sizzling hot, proved my most serious handicap at the table. Not even my quickest movement from bowl to mouth prevented me from burning my fingers.

Then discreet observation revealed that the way to eat them was to wrap them in pieces of chapatti and thus secure protection! The pudding, made from a great variety of fruits, proved a great delicacy, whose enjoyment was enhanced by permission to use the spoon. Water and nuts concluded the repast.

A bearer in a corner of the room stood with a basin and a brass jug filled with water. He poured the water over the fingers of the right hand, thus removing traces of the meal.

It was explained that among the poorer people of the city the custom was to eat from a "community" dish, and the great rule to observe in this form of dining is not to poach in your neighbor's section of the bowl in quest of some particular delicacy of meat or vegetable.

Attitude of Covenanters

The talk after supper was curiously interesting. These people realized, as the British people are now realizing, the real significance underlying the great nationalist movement that is animating Indian politics today.

I sensed in their attitude to the situation something of that quality of sacrifice that must have marked the activities of the Covenanters in Scotland or the Huguenots of France in other centuries. Their fight for political freedom was in the nature of a crusade, and their faith in their cause indicated that personal martyrdom was a mere incident in the general drama for national independence.

They told strange stories of prison experiences and odd narratives as to how the mood of nationalism had penetrated into the zenana, that is among the women. The hostess humorously predicted the time when the men would be put into purdah, or seclusion within the home, and the women would go forth as the real emancipators of the country. The two extremists who could call forth vast demonstrations on the streets of Delhi viewed this prospect as one of the disadvantages of the coming new era!

But it was when they came to talk of Mahatma Gandhi that these Indians revealed their true sentiments. This strange little man, who has founded the nonviolent creed as a political weapon, already has passed into the legendary lore of the country. They told whimsical stories of his peculiar genius, stories that show the dignity and greatness of the man, while revealing the simplicity and ingenuousness of his character.

Here is one: Mahatma Gandhi was asked by the Governor of the Punjab to see him one day at noon. Duly at the appointed hour he presented himself at the Government House, Lahore. He was dressed in a loin-cloth and carried a staff, and to the police on duty at the gates he had all the appearance of an ordinary Indian, who had no apparent right to be admitted to official sanctums.

When he told the police that he had an appointment with the Governor, they laughed; and when he added that his name was Gandhi, they laughed the more. In the face of this situation the world-famous Nationalist leader used his customary tactics: he sat down under a banyan tree and left officialdom to work it out.

Gandhi Waits Patiently

Meanwhile, surprise reigned within Government House. Mahatma Gandhi had promised to be present and inquiries were set afoot to inquire into his absence. The city was raked with telephone calls and for an hour or so all kinds of quests were made for the lost leader. Finally, some official thought of inquiring at the gates of the Government House.

The police on duty replied that a man who looked like a coolie, or native porter, had said he was Gandhi—and it was a good joke. An aide-de-camp was dispatched to interview the apparent coolie and found him waiting in patience beneath the banyan tree, quite undisturbed by the situation.

That the Indians appreciated such situations is one of the saving graces of the political strife of the country. Even the most extreme leaders of Congress are men who can appreciate the lighter side of things, and this has been a quality that has done much to lighten the burden of the political struggle which Indians have been waging.

New York's Wealth Now $19,162,517,014

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—New York city's assessed valuation of real estate and personal property for 1931 is $19,162,517,014, according to figures published by James J. Sexton, president of the board of taxes and assessments, yesterday. Of this amount $356,350,090 is on personal estates.

The total represents an increase in taxable property of $578,548,612 over the figure for 1930, which, Mr. Sexton said, was the busiest year in the history of the board in the number of tax hearings granted. There was a decrease of $24,089,540 in the personal property valuation in the five boroughs, with Manhattan showing a loss of $27,462,950 over 1930, Brooklyn and Queens alone showing increases.

The final figures as announced by Mr. Sexton are $523,328,228 less than the tentative assessment estimate issued by the department in October, inclusive of deductions and exemptions of all sorts. The tentative figures last fall brought a flood of 41,000 protests, on 27,000 of which the tax department held hearings to determine whether or not assessment valuations should be lowered. Mandatory tax exemptions—that is, exemptions specified by law—totaled $1,145,198,130.

DROPPING OF SIX TRAINS PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 19—The Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central railroads filed application with the Illinois Commerce Commission yesterday to discontinue operation of six passenger trains, which they contend, now operate at a loss due to bus-line competition and use of private automobiles.

FLIERS TO REPRESENT CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 18 (By U. P.)—The Government yesterday named a commission of prominent military aviators to represent Chile at the British aerial exhibition at Buenos Aires during March. The commission is headed by Squadron Leader Manuel Francke, and the other members are Captains Dario Mujica, Julio Maldonado, Marcial Arredondo and Lieut. Felipe Latorre.

BRITISH PARTY LINES DECLARED CHANGING FAST

Automobile Magnate Says Industry Will Demand Voice in Parliament

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, Feb. 19 — Events here during the past 24 hours afford notable evidence that a situation of extraordinary confusion and new alignments of major national significance are beginning to shape themselves.

The House of Lords, in venturing, as it did yesterday for the first time since the war, to throw out a first-class official measure like the Education Bill for raising the school-leaving age, has shown that the second chamber feels itself strong enough to challenge the Government. The interesting point here is that this challenge cannot be taken up by appeal to the electorate, the only way in which a quick and decisive issue could be reached.

The Labor Government is disappointed at what has occurred. There is talk of keeping this bill alive by repassing it in the House of Commons next session and, if necessary, a third time in the session following, in which case it would become law under the Parliament Act of 1911 without the assent of the House of Lords. But this presupposes the improbable, namely, that no general election takes place in the interval.

No less significant of the evidence of the confused state of party politics is the reply, published today, given upon the tariff question to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The association represents a very large proportion of the total capital investment of British industry and trade. It is, therefore, not to be brushed aside lightly by any member of the Government. The Cabinet's professed policy is that of free trade. Mr. Snowden himself is an out-and-out Cobdenite. Here was an opportunity for him, therefore, to defend the position on which he stands. So mixed up, however, has become the situation that Mr. Snowden was unable to give an answer of any kind and rode off on the formula that he "couldn't anticipate the budget statement."

Meanwhile internal strains in each of the three political parties are increasing. On one hand David Lloyd George is in frequent consultation with the Cabinet and is understood to have reached an agreed formula for enabling Liberals and Labor to vote together over the highly contentious Trades Disputes bill.

On the other hand, an important section of Mr. Lloyd George's party, headed by Sir John Simon, has become so doubtful about continuing to keep Labor in office at all that the London Times today discusses the prospects of a breakaway, beginning with Liberal members of Parliament from Yorkshire.

Labor is equally divided. It is feeling the effects of Mr. Snowden's recent economic pronouncement so severely, as being a prelude to wage reduction, that influential members of this party have begun to doubt whether it will much longer be possible to avoid a split. Labor members of Parliament cheered Mr. Lloyd George's onslaught on "city opinion" in the House of Commons Feb. 12 because they felt that, in advocating meeting trade depression by a policy of expansion the Liberals were taking up the cause which their own leaders have shown themselves no longer able to support though it is the main one upon which the influence of Socialism in the constituencies has been built up.

Sir Oswald Mosley in the Labor Party, Mr. Lloyd George for the Liberals and Winston Churchill and Oliver Stanley among the Conservatives have begun to be bracketed together as examples of outstanding personalities of independent views capable of taking a leading part in the developments that may arise if the existing grouping should prove unable to continue.

It is claimed there is a majority in the present House of Commons all ready for Mr. Lloyd George's plan of setting unemployed men and women to work upon a temporary basis while the long term of industrial rationalisation is being carried through. So representative a figure as Sir William Morris, automobile magnate, meanwhile has given terse expression to what cannot also be ignored. Speaking yesterday upon the eve of embarking for Buenos Aires, Sir William told the Manchester Guardian that "I feel the time is rapidly coming when the party politician will have to be told that industry is giving him the sack and is going to have a voice at Westminster commensurate with the contribution it makes to welfare and progress." Sir William Morris, Lloyd George, Sir Oswald Mosley and Winston Churchill and the House of Lords may have little directed relations with one another. But in one thing they are united, and that is, in all looking forward to political change.

C[illegible]S PROPOSED FOR SALVATION ARMY

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—A measure democratizing the Salvation Army and depriving a general of much of the autocratic power formerly held by William and Bramwell Booth passed a second reading in the House of Commons today and went to committee.

Its opponents offered a tardy objection, but the opposition came too late for the speaker already had put the question. Because of known opposition to the bill it had been open to debate.

Air Mail Men Meet in Secrecy to Devise New Rate Schedule

Seek Way to Meet Demand Made by Postmaster-General to Cut Expense to Government—Will Share More Than $20,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Going into the fourth day of closed sessions in an effort to readjust air mail rates schedules satisfactory to the majority of operators and the Postmaster-General, the committee of 10 appointed by the operators today expect to be nearer a solution of the problem.

"It appears that we will reach an agreement," William P. MacCracken, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, now counsel for several of the largest operators, said.

Walter F. Brown, Postmaster-General, Monday warned the operators to readjust payment rates under the Watres law, accomplish more efficient service and speed up planes carrying mail, unless they wished to run against the refusal of Congress to continue subsidiary of the air mail lines.

The operators will share more than $20,000,000 during the next fiscal year, and it is the passage of that amount that has the committee in the present predicament. Some of the operators believe that others are being paid too much and want their own rates increased, while those with the higher rates oppose any reduction. The Postmaster-General, however, is empowered with authority to change the rates arbitrarily, but he wants the operators themselves to work out the new formula.

Despite the assurance of Mr. MacCracken, post-office officials believe it will be several days before an acceptable formula is completed.

Testifying before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations while seeking an increased appropriation for air mail service within the United States for the next fiscal year, W. Irving Glover, Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail, presented a table of rates and the amount the Post Office Department expected to spend during the next fiscal year. The table indicates several changes, for the lowest rate shown is 60 cents a mile. The $1.25 maximum is not indicated in a single instance, although the Chicago-San Francisco rate closely approaches the limit, with $1.20 proposed.

Six new routes specified in the appropriation bill, one of which has been opened, rates and mileage, are Louisville, Fort Worth, via Nashville and Memphis, 70 cents per mile, annual cost $338,520; Kansas City-Denver, 70, $277,200; Pittsburgh-Norfolk, via Washington, 75, $184,507; St. Paul-Winnipeg, opened on Feb. 2 by Northwest Airways, 70, $220,752; Richmond-Jacksonville, 75, $342,200; Greensboro-Columbia-Augustus, 75, $117,700.

The total estimated expenditure Mr. Glover said, would be $20,282,488.12. Thus operations for the fiscal year will begin with a certain deficit in sight of more than $250,000.

'Dear Congressman, Please Clear the Air'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Constituents freely address their congressmen for favors, advice, and printed matter, but it is seldom one expresses the unlimited faith contained in a request received by a representative today. The congressman declined to allow his identity to be revealed, for diplomatic reasons, but displayed this letter:

"Dear Congressman ———: We the citizens of ——— have us a little radio and we have so much trouble with Stadick it is no pleasure for anyone so we wish you would use your influence and see if you can clear the air for us."

ELECTORAL ACT TO BE REVISED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Enfranchisement of Women Causes Change—Jury Bill to Be Introduced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

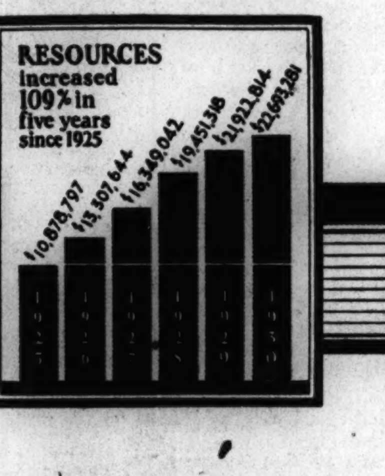
CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—Legislation coming before the House of Assembly at the forthcoming session includes the revision of the Electoral Act owing to the enfranchisement of women.

Oswald Pirow, Minister of Justice, will introduce a bill allowing for the empaneling of women on juries with a bill affecting certain views he has previously expounded concerning the protection of the press.

This latter bill, if translated to the Statute Bill, will render it difficult for litigants to bring libel actions of little substance against newspapers.

Another important subject will be motor-vehicle hire-purchase agreements, Mr. Pirow having announced his intention of introducing a measure aimed at the restriction of this form of purchase.

A censorship bill to establish a central board for the examination of talkies and silent pictures will be introduced.



SURPLUS
increased 116% in five years since 1925

1925 .... $1,807,450
1926 .... $2,113,694
1927 .... $2,534,611
1928 .... $3,041,458
1929 .... $3,552,373
1930 ...... $3,895,358

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

December 31, 1930

ASSETS

Investments (Market Value)	$19,752,363.97
Cash on hand and in banks	990,775.64
Premiums in course of collection	1,675,253.91
Accrued interest and other accounts receivable	274,887.94
Total Admitted Assets	$22,693,281.46

LIABILITIES

Reserve for:	
Losses	$12,026,307.00
Unearned Premiums	4,592,854.00
Dividends	1,404,721.43
Expenses and Taxes	422,995.31
Contingencies	292,100.36
All Other Liabilities	58,944.83
Total Reserves and Liabilities	$18,797,922.93
Surplus	3,895,358.53
Total	$22,693,281.46

DIRECTORS

Charles L. Allen
Walter C. Allen
Harry L. Bailey
Charles G. Bancroft
S. Bruce Black
Charles E. Brinley
John J. Brown
Walter S. Bucklin
Morgan Butler
George H. Clough
Alfred E. Colby
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Howard Coonley
Francis W. Davis
William O. Day
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John S. Kent
George H. Leach
Harold A. Ley
Louis K. Liggett
Ronald T. Lyman
Clinton S. Marshall
Frederic C. McDuffie
Everett Morss
James S. Murphy
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Harry L. Rice
Frederick P. Royce
J. Newton Smith
R. Paul Snelling
Harry G. Stoddard
Malcolm B. Stone
E. V. R. Thayer
Clark V. Wood

1930 Shows an Increase

A Special Message to Insurance Buyers

TODAY we have distributed the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, showing substantial increases in premiums written, in assets, in surplus, and in dividends paid to policyholders.

Such progress, made under the unfavorable business conditions of 1930, is not only gratifying to us, but is of great significance to every careful buyer of insurance.

Total premiums written in 1930 were $18,255,903, largest in Liberty Mutual history. The ratio of expense was the lowest since 1920. This result may be attributed in part to good management, but chiefly to increasing public willingness to insure in a mutual company of unquestionable financial strength, with a policy of fairness and promptness in settling claims.

For these reasons, Liberty Mutual is now the largest mutual casualty insurance company in America, offering a complete insurance service which includes Workmen's Compensation, Automobile [all forms], Public Liability, Burglary, Elevator, Plate Glass, and Fidelity Bonds. Fire Insurance is written through the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Liberty Mutual has reduced, for more than 30,000 automobile owners in Massachusetts, the costs of compulsory automobile insurance.

Cash dividends of 20 per cent have been paid to Liberty Mutual policyholders every year. In addition to this distribution of profits, resulting from the economical plan of mutual operation, Liberty Mutual has accumulated a surplus of $3,895,359, and larger reserves than are required under the rigid Massachusetts insurance laws.

You are cordially invited to discuss your insurance problems with us, and let us suggest ways both of increasing protection and reducing costs. You will be welcome at our office, or we will send a well-informed representative to you.

S. BRUCE BLACK
President

LIBERTY MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office — BOSTON — Park Square Building — *Phone Hancock* 8500

New England Offices: Brockton, Hartford, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Manchester, N. H., New Bedford, Pittsfield, Portland, Providence, Springfield, Taunton, Worcester

Offices in principal cities — Nation-wide service

WHEN COMPANY COMES
to your house

FOR luncheon, afternoon tea, dinner or late supper, you will find this Devil's Food Cake a favorite with everyone. It tastes as good as it looks and when flavor lives up to looks your reputation as a cook is made.

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE

½ cup butter
1¼ cups sugar
3 eggs, saving out 1 white for frosting
2 squares melted chocolate
⅔ cup thick sour milk
1¼ cups bread flour or 1⅜ cups pastry flour
½ tsp. soda
¼ tsp. baking powder
1 tsp. Burnett's Vanilla

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs one at a time, beating thoroughly each time. Add melted chocolate, then alternately the milk and flour sifted with soda and baking powder. Add Burnett's Vanilla and beat well. Bake in two 8 inch layers in a moderate oven 375° F., twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Send ten cents for "Doubly Delicious Desserts," a booklet full of new recipes

FROSTING

2 cups sugar
⅔ cup boiling water
2 egg whites
½ tsp. Burnett's Vanilla
1 tsp. Burnett's Lemon Extract

Put sugar and water into sauce pan, stir constantly and heat gradually to boiling point. Boil without stirring until syrup threads when dropped from spoon. Pour gradually onto the well-beaten whites of egg. Beat till the right consistency to spread on cake.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO.
437 D Street, Boston

Makers of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, Spices and Food Colors

BUILDING OF SAFE HIGHWAYS URGED AS SAFETY NEED

Insurance Official Also Would Enforce Uniform Traffic Rules

The best hope of controlling automobile accidents lies in building safe highways, impartially administering uniform traffic regulations and increased public coöperation, S. Bruce Black, president of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, declared in his report at the annual meeting of policy holders held in Boston yesterday.

"Although Massachusetts has a compulsory automobile insurance law and Connecticut and New York have so-called financial responsibility laws, there is little indication that any of these laws have directly affected the number of automobile accidents," Mr. Black said.

At the same time, increased public attention given to highway safety as a result of such laws should prove helpful, he said. The most important factor in increased accidents, in his opinion, is the tendency toward faster driving. During the five-year period from 1924 to 1929, the automobile fatality rate has shown a marked increase in all three of the above states, he pointed out.

Substantial gains in assets, surplus, premiums written and dividends paid were reported for 1930 by Mr. Black. Assets of the Liberty Mutual Company increased to $22,693,281 from $21,922,814. Surplus increased to $3,895,358 from $3,552,373. Total earnings were $18,855,459. Net earnings amounted to $3,857,384, of which $3,514,399 was returned to policyholders under the company's mutual plan of organization. Dividends have always been at least 20 per cent of every premium paid by every policyholder every year, Mr. Black said.

Although premiums for workmen's compensation insurance, the principal line written by Liberty Mutual, are based on payrolls which were at a lower level than in 1929, the company increased the number of such policyholders by 22 per cent and its 1930 writings were well in excess of 1929. The automobile insurance business of the company increased 12 per cent.

Following the meeting of policyholders the directors reëlected the following members of the board: Walter C. Allen, Harry L. Bailey, Morgan Butler, George H. Clough, Alfred E. Colby, Howard Coonley, Francis W. Davis, John S. Kent, Harold A. Ley, Ronald T. Lyman, J. Newton Smith and Malcolm B. Stone.

The directors then reëlected the officers of the company: Walter S. Bucklin, chairman; S. Bruce Black, president; Clark E. Woodward, vice-president and secretary; Oscar H. Simmons Jr., treasurer; Charles R. Wilder, David S. Beyer, John W. Cronin, Marshall B. Dalton, Cooke Lewis, George A. Cowee, Percy H. Titus, Lewis F. Tuells, Roy A. Wheeler, vice-presidents.

Music

Maria Jeritza

Yesterday morning, in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Maria Jeritza, soprano, gave the fifth concert in the series sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, assisted by Leonid Bolotine, violinist, and Kurt Ruhrseitz, accompanist. For her portion of the program the singer offered "Pleurez, pleurez, mes yeux," from Massenet's "Le Cid; "Du bist wie eine Blume," by Schumann; "Es blinkt der Tau," by Rubinstein; "Dein blaues Auge," by Brahms, "Hat dich die Liebe berührt," by Marx; Reynaldo Hahn's "D'une prison"; "Mandoline," by Joseph Szulc; Campbell-Tipton's "The Crying of the Water"; Hagemann's "Do not go, my love"; "Life and Death," by Coleridge-Taylor, and the aria of Maddalena, "La mama morta" from "Andrea Chénier" by Giordano.

The audience packed the ballroom from stage to doors.

Mme. Jeritza probably was wise in her decision to place but two arias upon her program, for one listener at least gained the impression that, despite a glorious voice and technique this singer must place no small amount of dependence upon stage trappings for summoning the "mood" of the aria. In other words, for Mme. Jeritza, arias, on the whole, do not transplant from opera house to the concert platform with the success desired. Not that her singing of the arias chosen was in itself faulty. Far from it, and in the excerpt from "Andrea Chénier" she brought to focus the dramatic power and sustained interest which, during the progress of the program, we had anticipated.

Let it is to the lieder we turn in remembrance, lieder sung with telling effect when the singer brought the full complement of her resources into play. That she understands fully the art of molding a song was evident in Schumann's "Du bist wie eine Blume," an exquisite bit of singing. Rubinstein's lovely "Es blinkt der Tau," she also sang with rare charm, and when she had done so well by the more serious songs, it was the more pleasurable to find her equally at home in the gayer bits, such as "Mandoline," by Szulc. For us, all things considered, the peak of her performance came in Coleridge-Taylor's "Life and Death," although our allegiance wavers somewhat in the remembering of her manner with "La mama mota." There were encores, of course, and floral tributes.

Nor should one overlook the altogether acceptable playing of Mr. Bolotine, whose musicianly qualities were evident throughout his portion of the program. And one must also find space for a word of praise for the distinguished accompaniments of Mr. Ruhrseitz, with whom both artists generously shared the applause.

G. M. S.

Bills for $3,000,000 Projects Approved

Five major and several minor highway and bridge construction projects, calling for expenditures of nearly $3,000,000, were approved by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs in its report to the Legislature yesterday.

The most important project to be sanctioned was construction of a $1,000,000 strandway in East Boston, the funds to be drawn one-half from the city and one-half from the state highway fund.

A bridge over the Saugus River to cost $850,000 and a parkway near Hammond's Pond in Newton and Brookline at a cost of $400,000 were included.

The two other major projects call for widening and resurfacing the Alewife Parkway between Massachusetts Avenue and Dilboy Field, Somerville, and construction of the $200,000 northerly section of the proposed highway which will skirt Boston.

League of Nations Memorial Is Urged

Membership of the United States in the League of Nations would increase trade with Latin America, help materially to restore normal economic conditions and render war impossible, speakers declared at the legislative hearing in the State House yesterday, on a resolve to memorialize President Hoover and the United States Senate "to secure favor for the full coöperation with and membership of this country in the League of Nations."

Among prominent Boston citizens who appeared in support of the resolve were Courtenay Crocker, president of the Japan Society; Conrad Hobbs, president of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations' Association; the Rev. George L. Paine, secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches; Miss Sarah Wambaugh of Cambridge; D. Comstock, Boston attorney; Leonard W. Cronkhite and Charles W. Putnam.

School Textbook Selection Method Held Unsatisfactory

Californian Commission Declares That Present System of Buying Works for Classroom Use Is Based on 'May the Best Salesman Win'

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 4

Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — What is the best method of selecting textbooks for use in public high schools?

The present method employed in this State is certainly not the best, according to the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems. Indeed, some very specific changes in procedure will be recommended by the commission in its forthcoming report.

"As the principal material used in the education of a pupil is a strapful of books," the report will say, "the selection of those books is decidedly an important matter.

"Our state laws, prior to 1929, recognized this fact by providing that only books listed by the State Board of Education might be used as principal texts in California high schools, and that before a text could be thus officially listed it had to be examined under the direction of the members of that board and be approved by them. Approval was based upon the recommendations of two reader-judges chosen from the best qualified teachers in the field covered by the book under consideration. When two readers disagreed, the book was referred to a third in order to break the tie.

"However, under the present revised law, books do not have to be read before being officially listed as 'prescribed' by the State Board of Education. Inclusion of a text in the list now means simply that its publisher has deposited a bond covering guarantees which, with one exception, relate entirely to such business matters as costs, mechanical quality, quantity, deliveries, storerooms and a promise not to enter any business combination formed to control textbook prices. Listing is made only upon the request of a publisher.

Better Guarantee Needed

"The sole assurance as to contents states that 'the publisher will pay the costs in a sum not to exceed $500 of any investigation of the merits of any book filed by him should a commission of impartial experts find, after public hearing, that such a book . . . contained sectarian or denominational doctrine contrary to law, or propaganda injurious, in the judgment of such commission, to the schools.' Since the enactment of the revised law, which became effective Aug. 1, 1929, this provision has never been utilized.

"Only a text designed to be used as the principal book in any given course must be listed. There is no restriction whatever placed upon 'supplementary' texts. The law provides that 'the state board of education shall classify all instructional material used in high school, and shall indicate which materials are textbooks. Instructional materials not classified as textbooks may be purchased by governing boards of high school districts without reference to the list of state textbooks.'"

Advantages claimed for the present list are: that it gives local high school authorities the widest possible scope in their selection of texts; that it encourages progress in textbook development by making it possible to sell books more or less experimental in form and method of presentation; that it offers such a variety of books that schools maintained under all sorts of geographic, economic and social conditions may select books which fit their individual needs; that it tends to prevent a centralized control of high school instruction.

Best Salesmen Win

The commission has had brought to its attention, however, several alleged disadvantages of the present listing practice. It was claimed that from the standpoint of teaching, the existing "prescribed" list has no value, as it affords no indication as to what books competent critics consider the best; that school principals and district school trustees, because of their limited personal knowledge, are induced by clever sales agents to buy from this official list "prescribed" but inferior books; that books may be placed upon the list only upon the request of a publisher.

"In the judgment of this commission," the report will say, "the present list of 'prescribed' high school texts is not satisfactory," and it will list these reasons:

"Because it is little more than a series of one-line advertisements, printed by the State, of any and all texts for which their publishers are willing to deposit $2000 bonds. In effect, it says: 'May the best salesman win!'

"Because it affords no guidance whatever to principals and trustees of California's high school districts in their efforts to select from a bewildering variety of books the best text for their children.

"The logical alternative to this present practice of listing all texts indiscriminately might at first thought seem to be the listing of a few carefully selected texts," it will continue.

New Listing System Planned

"However, your commission is of the opinion that any small, rigidly restricted list would make it difficult for many schools to obtain the book best adapted to peculiar local conditions; also that such a list would tend to unduly hamper academic freedom and impede the introduction of improved texts. Textbook experiments, like other experiments, often lead to important results.

"To select a few books from which all schools are to be compelled to choose their texts might prove to be an unwise restriction on academic freedom. The commission therefore recommends:

"That the present method of compiling the state official list of high school textbooks be discontinued, and that the present 'List of High School Textbooks Prescribed by the State Board of Education' be discarded not later than two years hence.

"That in the meantime the State Board of Education cause a new list to be compiled which shall be limited to such titles in each specific subject as shall, in the judgment of competent readers meet a standard of educational values to be prescribed by the State Department of Education.

"That, to further the compilation of such a new list of approved texts, the State Department of Education determine and appoint the number of readers required (known only to those making the selection) who shall be teachers versed in the fields covered by the several texts that are to be listed, selecting such readers from both city and country districts so far as possible.

"That books be so selected as to include volumes definitely suitable for large high schools, for small high schools, for vocational classes, and for junior colleges, and that indicating marks be printed in the list to show what titles have been selected previously for such schools.

"That in order to be of timely assistance to school officials in selecting texts for forthcoming school terms, revised copies of this list shall be published in the —— and —— issues of 'California Schools,' or separately in those months, as the State Board of Education may elect.

"'That the official list of texts thus approved shall be known as the 'List of Textbooks Approved for Use in California High Schools.'

"That all sections or parts of sections in the California School Code of 1929 pertaining to the selection and authorized listing of high school textbooks which are at variance with these recommendations be repealed."

The succeeding article will deal with the question of state printing of textbooks.

Goya Prints Shown at Fogg Museum

Prints and drawings by Goya, Spanish artist, will be on public view at Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, from Feb. 24 to April 1. Loaned by Philip Hofer of New York, and W. G. Russell Allen of Boston, these fine impressions of Goya's most important prints contain in addition proofs which, according to museum authorities, are so rare that they are catalogued as "Introuvables."

All but a few of his subjects will be shown; of those lacking, many are to be found only in European collections. All of the great series will be on exhibition, "The Caprices," "Proverbs," and "The Bulls of Bordeaux," a series of four lithographs.

Goya lived at a time when revolt stirred all Europe and, when in his own country, a weak monarch, Charles IV, was the prey of all stronger nations. Goya saw the follies, the weaknesses, and the misdemeanors of the people and the court. These he denounced in his "Caprices" and "Proverbs."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Agnes K. Faxon, Brookville, Mass.
Edward D. Bradley, Jamestown, N. Y.
Mrs. Claire E. Bradley, Jamestown, N. Y.
Claire E. Bradley, Jamestown, N. Y.
Dollie C. Chartreaux, Bradford, Pa.
John Bartley Jr., Jamestown, N. Y.
Laurel R. Dill, Hingham, Mass.
Richard Melville, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. M. G. Knight, Derby, Me.

EIGHT STATIONS LISTED BY YOST FOR 50,000 WATTS

Radio Examiner in Revised Report Also Urges 25,000 Watts for Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—In his second high power report, submitted after the Federal Radio Commission had rejected his first report urging maximum power for all clear channel applicants, Ellis A. Yost, chief examiner, yesterday recommended the selection of the following eight clear channel stations in the five zones for immediate increases to 50,000 watts:

First zone—WJZ, New York.
Second zone—WCAU, Philadelphia.
Third zone—WSB, Atlanta, and WSM, Nashville.
Fourth zone—WCCO, Minneapolis, and WGN, Chicago.
Fifth zone—KPO, San Francisco, and KOA, Denver.

In addition Yost recommended 25,000 watts for the following stations:

First zone—WBZ, Boston; WHAM, Rochester, and WOR, Newark.
Second zone—WHAS, Louisville.
Third zone—WAPI, Birmingham; KVOO, Tulsa, and WBT, Charlotte.
Fourth zone — WHO-WOC, Des Moines-Davenport (to be consolidated), and WMAQ, Chicago. Rejected for power increase: WBBM, Chicago.
Fifth zone—KGO, Oakland, Calif., and KSL, Salt Lake City.

Mr. Yost was limited in his 50,000-watt selections to filling the remaining positions on the 20 clear channels reserved for maximum power. Since 12 of those channels are already occupied by 50,000-watt stations, only eight places are available unless the commission opens up all 40 clear channels to maximum power, as Mr. Yost first recommended.

The second choices for 25,000 watts came as a complete surprise, but it is entirely in line with Mr. Yost's first report, in which he urged that maximum use be made of all the clear channels. The commission's reaction to the second Yost report is problematical, though he has in effect picked his first, second and third choices and leaves the ultimate selection to that body. The commission will doubtless take several weeks before announcing its disposition of the second Yost report.

STUDENTS ARE TOLD TO UTILIZE SPARE TIME

The importance of students making the most of spare time, which has been greatly increased by the displacement of man power by machines, to the end that they may benefit after graduation, was stressed by Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College, yesterday, in a talk to upper classmen of Northeastern University, in Repertory Hall. His subject was, "Education for Leisure Moments."

Comparing college athletics of America and England, Dr. Johnson said: "At Oxford, sports are a relaxation and a pleasure, while in American universities work is the most fitting name for athletics, with no pleasure derived therefrom."

Transition Period Urged for Freshmen

A transitional period for freshmen during the first weeks of college, to teach them how to do college work, is advocated by Everett W. Lord, Dean of Boston University's college of business administration. For several months Dean Lord has been studying reports from 147 American colleges and universities.

"If a transitional period were put to use the freshman would have time to become adjusted to college methods before finding himself in trouble," the dean said. "In this transitional period the student would not touch the actual work of the course but merely learn how to do college work; how to study; and how to take notes, for instance."

Dean Lord found that 28.6 per cent of the freshmen, during the period between 1924 and 1929, withdrew before the end of the first year, perhaps 25 per cent of this group leaving because of scholastic difficulties.

"There must be one of two reasons for this great loss of freshmen," he declared. "Either the colleges admit a large number of low-grade students or the colleges do not conduct their courses so as to meet the needs of the freshmen. I believe the second reason is responsible for this heavy loss."

The Boston University dean went on to say that only 42 per cent of the freshmen remain to graduate. But what is more alarming, he said, is the fact that 10 per cent of those entering their senior year fail to graduate. He suggested a study of the senior group to ascertain what causes this loss.

EARLY INSPECTION OF MOTORS IS URGED

Reminding motorists that the time limit for equipment inspection of automobiles registered before Feb. 15 will expire March 1, George A. Parker, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, yesterday issued a statement urging inspections at once, to prevent a last-minute rush.

Mr. Parker's statement says that unless large numbers of motorists wait until the last few days, the 2150 inspection stations can conveniently handle the work. There are 350,000 cars registered in Massachusetts, according to Mr. Parker.

FORMER POSTAL HEAD EXPLAINS ST. PAUL LEASES

Harry S. New Says Contracts Drawn Under His Predecessor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Harry S. New, Postmaster-General under the Coolidge Administration, yesterday, before the Senate committee investigating postal leases, headed by John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, presented Department of Justice and other reports, which, in his opinion, removed any ground for suspicion of alleged fraud in connection with the St. Paul post office lease.

Mr. New explained that negotiations for the St. Paul lease had been carried out and the contract drawn when Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General under President Wilson, was in office. In regard to the final signing of the lease executed under his administration, he maintained John H. Bartlett, his first assistant, was entirely responsible.

"Every one of these contracts (post office leases) without a single exception, was made," he declared, "through the bureau of the first assistant, John H. Bartlett. He had complete, untrammeled, supervision and direction of every one of them."

At previous hearings of the committee Mr. Bartlett testified the St. Paul lease was signed during his absence and on the direct authorization of Mr. New. He also expressed the opinion he had been made the tool of Mr. New in an attempt to prevent a grand jury investigation into the case by substituting condemnation proceedings.

Mr. New countered these charges in a lengthy statement which he read before the committee. In it he expressed his disapproval of the leasing system, and said he had done everything possible during his tenure of office to put an end to it.

Mr. New was not subjected to cross-examination yesterday, but has been summoned to appear again today, at which time the committee will go through his statement and question him fully on the disputed points it contains.

48-HOUR WEEK DEFEATED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 18 (AP)—The State House of Representatives today defeated a bill providing a maximum working week of 48 hours for women and minors in industry. The vote was 206 to 152. The question has been before the legislature annually for many years.

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SHOALS MEASURE PASSAGE IS SAID TO BE ASSURED

Leaders in Congress Assert Compromise Bill Will Go to President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—House and Senate leaders today conceded that the agreement reached yesterday between conferees practically assured passage of the Muscle Shoals compromise measure by Congress.

The conference report goes automatically to the floor of the House where leaders consider its passage certain and there never has been any doubt as to the Senate's favorable action. The President's signature will be the only remaining step to set the wheels of production revolving at the great $50,000,000 power and nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals.

Proponents are somewhat concerned over the possibility of a pocket veto, but it is generally thought, in view of the employment which enactment would provide, that the measure will receive executive approval.

A certain amount of water power is already being generated on the basis of short-term contracts at the Wilson Dam. But its production is nowhere near the peak and only a small portion of the total generating apparatus has been installed. The nitrate producing plant is standing idle.

The question of the terms under which the Government may lease the nitrate plant has been the principal item of contention between the Senate and House. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska and champion of government ownership and operation of public utilities has consistently refused to permit leasing the plant for the production of anything but fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients.

B. Carroll Reece (R.), Representative from Tennessee, and champion of private ownership, has been equally insistent, on the other hand, on giving the lessee the right to manufacture other products after sufficient fertilizer has been produced to meet the demand.

The compromise reached yesterday limits the lessee of the nitrate plant to the exclusive production of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients on government premises, but, as an inducement, offers him preferential right to additional electric energy amounting to 15 per cent of that consumed in the plant leased from the Government.

The additional 15 per cent of power may be used for any purpose the lessee may select so long as it has no connection with the fertilizer plant. He is also permitted to process and sell any by-products produced incidentally in the fertilizer operations of the government-owned plant.

It is further provided in the compromise that if the President is unable to lease the nitrate plant under its provisions within 12 months after enactment of the measure, the compromise expires and the original Norris bill would go into effect.

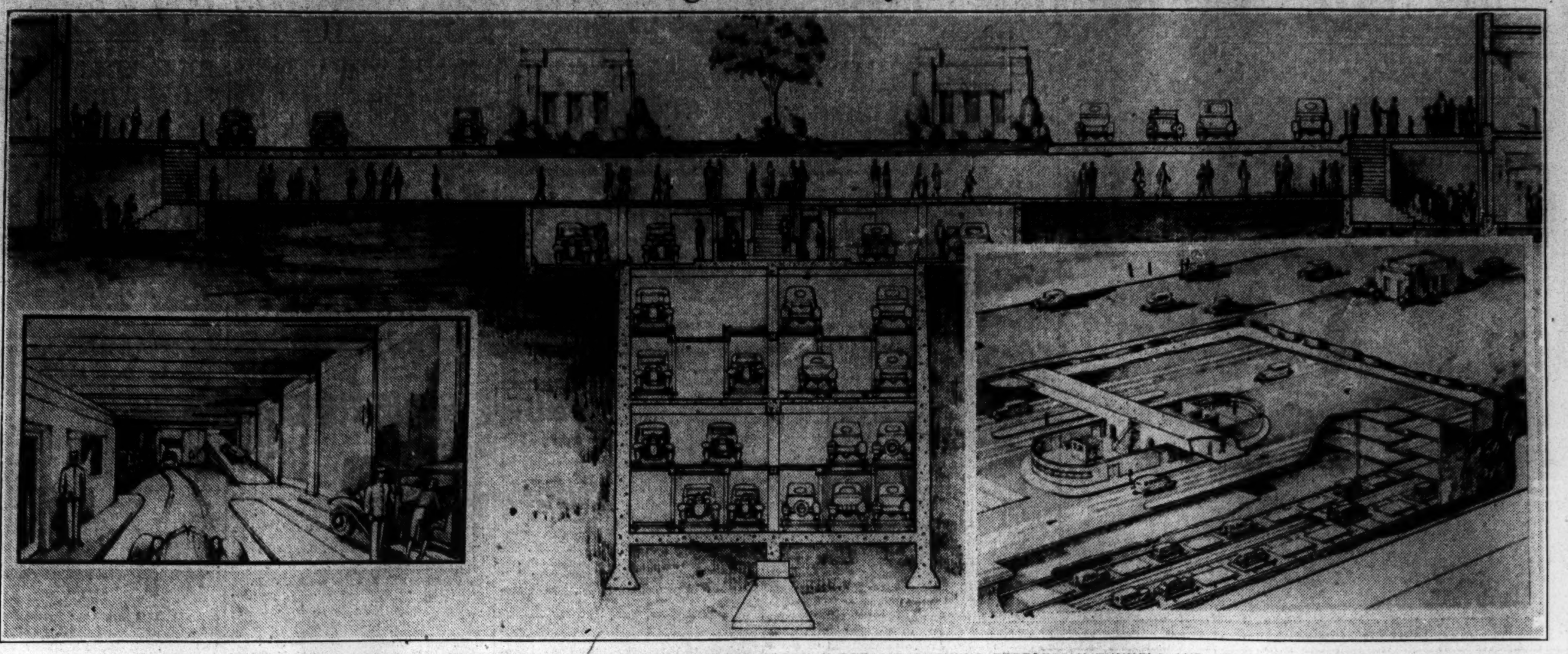
COMMISSION LISTS CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — The United States Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: Assistant Dairy Husbandman, $2600 to $3200 a year, Bureau of Dairy Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., and in the field. Teacher, senior high school (grades 10-12), $1860 a year; teacher, junior high school (grades 7-9), $1680 a year; teacher, intermediate (grades 4-6), $1680 a year; teacher, primary (grades 1-3), $1680 a year; Indian Service. Head of Industrial Training Department, $2900 a year; instructor of shop subjects, senior high school, $2300 a year; instructor of shop subjects, junior high school, $2000 a year; Indian Service.

Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, or from the secretary of the United States Civil Service Board at the post office or customs house in any city.

Human 'Ants' Would Dig Under City to Store Automobiles



ELEVATION SKETCH OF PROPOSED MUNICIPAL UNDERGROUND AUTOMOBILE STORAGE CHAMBERS IN DETROIT, SHOWING PEDESTRIAN TUNNELS AND MECHANICAL STORAGE FACILITIES.

Underground Parking System Urged for Down-Town Detroit

Plan for Subterranean Mechanical Garages Presented to City Council; Would About Double Storage Space of Skyscraper Section

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—Sir John Lubbock, who conducted many interesting experiments with ants, would get a great thrill out of the sagacity and native intelligence of Detroit automobilists if he were here to colonize a few hills of them for observation. He would find them attempting to dig subterranean passages and chambers for storage of cars during the down-town business hours; mechanical devices evolved in mass production of motorcars in the big automobile plants would be used to handle and store each incoming unit so that it could be rapidly moved to the exit when called for.

The skyscraper section of Detroit lends itself admirably to this burrowing prospect. Washington Boulevard, Madison Avenue, Grand Circus Park and Cadillac Square cover many acres of down-town Detroit, underneath which miles of submetro passages and storage recesses could be dug.

In fact, a project is now afoot to do this very thing. Noland S. Black and Wilfred V. Casgrain of the Mechanical Handling Company of Detroit have presented to the City Council a plan for construction of underground mechanical garages. This plan consists of a method of parking cars beneath the surface of the ground, from four to six stories deep.

The garages would be connected by pedestrian tunnels and stairways to the adjacent sidewalks, so that the driver who had parked his car therein could proceed underground to the sidewalk, eliminating the necessity of crossing a congested street, with its attendant dangers.

It would be possible, Mr. Casgrain said, for adjacent buildings, stores, hotels and theaters, to make underground connections with these garages so that the driver of a car could park in any one of these spots and proceed under cover to his destination.

Mr. Casgrain further explained that this plan, if applied to Cadillac Square, would connect and allow subterranean communication between the City Hall and county building, which are several blocks apart.

"It would provide additional parking space for from 3000 to 4500 automobiles in the down-town district," he said, "where parking facilities are most needed." Assuming an average parking time of two hours, this plan would provide facilities for parking 12,000 to 18,000 automobiles daily. A comparison helpful in visioning what this means is found in the fact that it is possible now to park at the curbs in the down-town district only 3753 automobiles.

The Detroit City Planning Commission has looked with great favor on the project and is now considering it. Likewise it has had favorable comment from municipal departments to which the proposition has been referred by the City Council.

MISSOURI TREASURER'S IMPEACHMENT URGED

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 18 (AP)—Impeachment of Larry Brunk, state treasurer of Missouri, on 12 specific charges involving "negligence" and "criminal malfeasance" was recommended to the Missouri House of Representatives yesterday by a special investigating committee.

Two direct conspiracy charges were contained in the 12 counts. One, that Mr. Brunk conspired with E. R. Adams, president, and M. T. Easley, cashier of the defunct Bank of Aurora, Mr. Brunk's home town, in the handling of state deposits in the bank, in such a way as to defraud the State of $5000 interest on deposits; the other, that Brunk accepted $10,000 from J. Kenneth Edlin, president of the Provident State Securities Company of Chicago. Mr. Brunk, a Republican, was suspended last October by Governor Caulfield, also a Republican. The Missouri Supreme Court later reinstated him. If Mr. Brunk is impeached it will be the first impeachment of an elective state officer in the history of the State.

RIGID RULES APPLIED ON CROWDED AIR LINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 — Traffic has become so heavy over the New York-Washington air line that special rules are necessary, the Department of Commerce announced today in issuing a new airways map of the route. A conference recently was held between representatives of the two large passenger lines and department officials, and it was decided to apply more rigid rules to the route. The new map contains a heavy red line to show the center. Pilots are ordered to fly further to the right of the line and to give way in passing other planes.

Beacon lights will show the center of the route at night, and will be relocated soon to guide fliers over a more direct route. Military and miscellaneous ships also will be forced to observe the more rigid rules when flying over the route.

JOHN W. DAVIS TO PRESS ATTACK ON POWER BOARD

Senate Selects Former Presidential Candidate for Smith Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The Senate's challenge of the right of George Otis Smith, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, to retain his office will be pressed in court by John W. Davis.

The appointment of the noted constitutional authority and Democratic presidential candidate in 1924 as the Senate's legal representative was announced yesterday by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who initiated the demand for the removal of Mr. Smith.

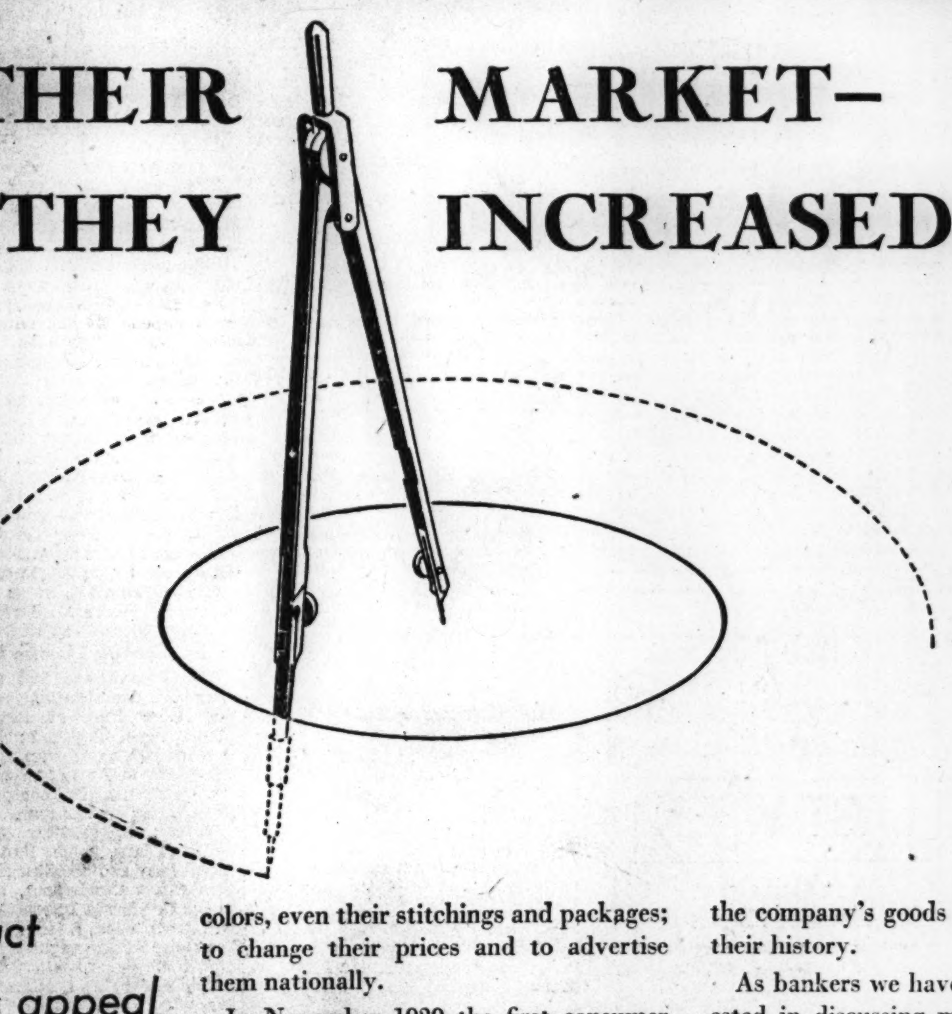
In accepting the invitation of the Senate Judiciary Committee to take the Senate case, Mr. Davis asked for a brief respite in order to dispose of other matters. His entering the case assures the highest public interest in the case which is basically a constitutional issue.

William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, has announced that he will represent the Administration's position, which contends that the Senate cannot remove Mr. Smith after once having confirmed his nomination. The case is expected ultimately to go to the United States Supreme Court.

The subcommittee which selected Mr. Davis was composed of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Walsh, and Frederick Steiwer (R.), Senator from Oregon. Among the nationally known attorneys considered for the case were George Wickersham, chairman of the President's National Law Enforcement Commission, and George Wharton Pepper, former United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

TRUE STORIES OF NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS SUCCESSES. No. 14

THEY INTENDED TO LIMIT THEIR MARKET—BUT THEY INCREASED IT



A luxury product develops mass appeal

At the time of the Civil War a New England manufacturer began to market a new household product. It retailed from $1 to $3—according to quality. In a few years the cheaper grade built up an extremely profitable business.

The year 1928 found this company still leading its industry with a $3,000,000-a-year volume. Through all these years the cheaper lines had been the backbone of the business. The company had never changed its merchandising policy and it had never advertised.

In 1929 the management scrutinized market conditions. After a thorough investigation it decided to try to build up the sales of the higher-grade goods. It decided to re-design their patterns and colors, even their stitchings and packages; to change their prices and to advertise them nationally.

In November 1929 the first consumer announcements appeared in magazines. These showed the rejuvenated products in their actual colors. They told the story of modernization and announced the new prices—$7 to $100. They aimed to sell the purchasers of luxuries.

Soon after the first advertisement appeared a large volume of mail flowed in. Although the company believed it had limited its market to the luxury field, to everyone's amazement the majority of the responses came from small towns and country villages. Women in rural centers wrote for booklets and for the names of stores that carried the goods.

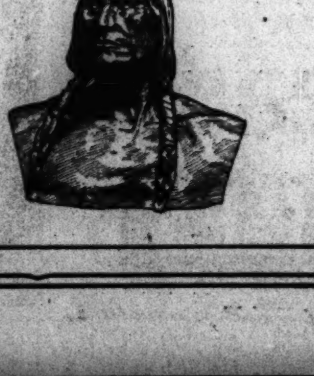
In the meantime retailers throughout the country had welcomed the new policy by giving prominent window displays to the company's goods for the first time in their history.

As bankers we have always been interested in discussing merchandising plans. But today the Shawmut Merchandising Division goes much further.

Can Shawmut help you?

By taking advantage of our 94 years of business experience and our network of contacts throughout the world, we have organized a division that has been able to make constructive suggestions to many different kinds of business concerns.

Of course Shawmut is not a research organization nor can we make definite promises of help in advance. But we are always glad to cooperate with executives who have puzzling merchandising problems. We invite you to call our Merchandising Division at Hancock 6800 for an appointment. Perhaps Shawmut can help.



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*Mar. 13	AURANIA	15	$141. up
Mar. 16	TRANSYLVANIA	6¼	$55. up
*Apr. 1	AURANIA	12	$111. up
*Apr. 16	CALEDONIA	12	$140. up
Apr. 20	CALIFORNIA	6¼	$55. up

*From Boston previous day.

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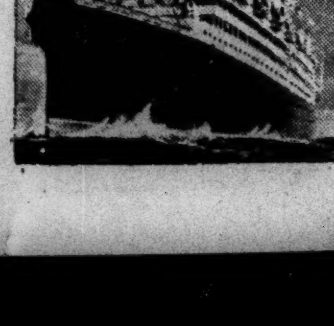

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HELEN L. HICKS WINS EASILY

Defeats Diana Fishwick in Florida Women's Golf Semifinals

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Playing brilliant golf, Helen L. Hicks, sturdy New York girl, scored an international golf victory today by defeating Diana Fishwick, British champion, 6 and 5 in the semifinal of the Florida women's golf championship.

Miss Hicks will contest in the finals with Miss Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, who disposed of Miss Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, also by a score of 6 and 5 in the second semifinal.

Miss Fishwick alone carried England's colors into the semifinals. The slender British star, playing brilliantly on the fairways and with clock-like precision on the greens, defeated Mrs. H. T. Sterrett, Huchinson, Kan., 3 and 2, in their quarterfinal match yesterday.

Meanwhile, the only other English woman to get into the quarterfinals, Kathleen Garnham, fell before the play of Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 4 and 3.

In winning, Miss Van Wie streaked around the Palm Beach Country Club course in a 72, four over men's par, and a new women's record.

Miss Hicks shot into the semifinals with an overwhelming 7 and 6 victory over Mrs. S. L. Reinhart, Chicago.

In the remaining match, Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, eliminated Mrs. E. M. Trounstine, Chicago, 3 and 1. The latter Wednesday defeated Mrs. Stuart Hanley, Detroit, who had tied for the qualifying medal with Miss Fishwick.

Two members of the English team in lower flights advanced to the semifinals. Mrs. Lee Brindle, in the second group, won 3 and 2 from Mrs. H. F. Morse, Daytona Beach, and Miss Mona Dixon, in the fourth flight, defeated Mrs. J. Van Lahnr, Larchmont, N. Y., 4 and 2.

Leads Golden Bears on Diamond

CAPT. HARRY BUTLER JR., '31
University of California Baseball Team.

S. M. U. REACHES HALFWAY MARK

Texas Christian Follows Few Paces Behind in Basketball Race

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	P.C.
South. Methodist	6	0	256	185	1.000
Texas Christian	5	2	258	203	.714
Arkansas	6	4	297	279	.600
Baylor	4	5	283	310	.444
Texas A. & M.	3	5	217	211	.375
Rice	3	5	277	312	.375
Univ. of Texas	1	7	227	315	.125

LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts.
R. H. Williams, rf, S. M. U.	38	19	95
J. C. Reynolds, c, S. M. U.	40	15	95
Adolph Dietzel, c, T. C. U.	34	22	90
Doc Sumners, lf, T. C. U.	27	27	81
Raymond Strickland, c, Baylor	27	23	77
B. M. Sellars, c, Rice	25	23	73
Virgil Dixon, lf, Rice	30	13	73
K. E. Holt, c, Arkansas	28	8	64
W. H. Elkins, rf, Texas	26	11	63
Raymond Alford, lf, Baylor	19	25	63

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 19—Still heading the list with six victories and no defeats, Southern Methodist University reached the halfway mark last week. Texas Christian University continues to be just a few paces behind the leaders with five wins and two losses. All of the other Conference colleges are considered out of the race.

The Baylor Bears swept away what pennant hopes the Arkansas Razorbacks might have had by defeating them in the first game of a two-game series. The Bears a week ago stopped a two-game winning streak of Texas A. and M. which looked to be dangerous at the time. After dropping the first game, 29 to 27, the Arkansas Razorbacks evened the series by winning the second from the Bears by the score of 29 to 25.

Southern Methodist University was given a scare last week when University of Texas played on even terms with the Mustangs for a full game. The score was tied 31-all when the gun was fired. In the extra period the Mustangs came back with an array of field goals which enabled them to win, 41 to 33.

Rice Institute defeated a University of Texas basketball team for the first time in three years last week. The Owls clearly outplayed the Longhorns throughout the game. The score was 50 to 42. This made the Longhorns' sixth straight loss.

The Texas Aggies lost two games last week, one to Southern Methodist University by the score of 37 to 22, and the second to Texas Christian University by the score of 34 to 32.

The Methodists have succeeded in beating every team in the Conference with the exception of Arkansas. If the Mustangs are able to keep up the steady playing in their remaining six games, they will probably go through the season undefeated. The only two teams which will probably give the Mustangs any trouble are Arkansas and Texas Christian University. Since Arkansas meets the leaders in Dallas it is regarded as not likely that Arkansas will win either of the two games. The Mustangs beat the Christians a few weeks ago, which gives the Mustangs an advantage in their next meeting. Texas, Rice, and Texas A. and M. will fight it out for the cellar position during the remainder of the season.

R. H. Williams '32 and J. C. Reynolds '33 replaced Adolph Dietzel '33 during the week in individual scoring. Dietzel has been leading the scorers since the season opened, but by more consistent playing the two Mustangs stars were able to replace the Christian center at the head of the list.

RED SOX, BRAVES HEAD SOUTH

The advance guard of the Boston Red Sox, which includes many local youths who will try for a position in the major leagues, left Boston at 12:30 today and headed for Pensacola, Fla., where spring training will begin within the next few days. Every Red Sox player has signed his contract, the late arrivals being Harold Ruel, catcher; Hod Lisenbee, pitcher, and Bill Regan, first baseman. The Braves also head south today, leaving for St. Petersburg, Fla., at 4 o'clock. Secretary Ed Cunningham will be in charge of the party, which will include only one player, Bob Brown, pitcher. Both clubs will pick up players on the way south, and by the time Florida is reached the squads will be practically complete.

EXHIBITION MATCH ALL SQUARE

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 19 (AP)—Bobby Jones and Johnny Golden, Conecticut professional, finished their exhibition match here yesterday with Gene Sarazen and Horton Smith, New York professionals, all square, after 18 holes. Golden and Sarazen were tied for medal low score with 72, one over par. Jones had a 74 and Smith trailed with 75.

AMATEUR JOINS CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—Pat Shea, promising star of the White Bear Lake (Minn.) team of the Northwest Amateur Hockey League, joined the Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League for a tryout today.

ST. THOMAS RINK WINS, 12 TO 11

TORONTO, Feb. 19 (AP)—St. Thomas Rink, skipped by Emslie, yesterday defeated the Duffield Rink of Detroit, 12 to 11, in the second round of the Royal York Trophy series in the Toronto curling bonspiel.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Iowa State 3704, Norwich 3696.
Norwich 3693, South Dakota 3653.
Norwich 1878, WLAC Nashville 1848.
Washington 1401, Norwich 1368.

COLLEGE POLO RESULT

West Point J. V. 11, Norwich 2.

LARGE SQUAD AT CALIFORNIA

Six Regulars on Last Year's Nine Are Back for 1931

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif. — A turnout large enough to form six complete teams greeted Clinton W. Evans '12, head baseball coach at the University of California, when he called out the Bears for the 1931 season. The prevailing attitude toward baseball on the Berkeley campus is one of optimism, due mainly to the return of most of the regulars from last season's nine, runner-up to the Conference champions.

Six regulars and two other lettermen are back, leaving only second base and shortstop to be filled by new men. Henry B. Glaister '32, regular outfielder last season, will be used at second to fill in the vacancy left by John N. Balianos '30, captain and star player. Arendt O. Rohde '32, a junior college transfer, is at present the leading candidate for shortstop.

The shifting of Glaister to the infield leaves one outfield position open, which will go, in all probability, to either Elmer W. Johnson '32 or Secil E. Kyle '32. William T. Burgett '31, leading hitter of the 1930 team, and Edward J. Kirwan '32, are the regulars to return to the outfield.

Butler at Third

Capt. Harry Butler Jr. '31, third baseman, is the outstanding infielder on the squad. James H. Freeman '32, a letterman last year, but not a regular, is back at first base, but he is being pressed for his position by a newcomer, James N. Lamb '32.

The battery is headed by one of the best pitchers in the Conference, Norman L. Horner '31, who brought the Bears safely through several games last year. Leonard R. Wohletz '31, a letterman and number two pitcher on the 1930 nine; Theodore C. Nix '32, Bob I. Saunders '33, George G. Winchester '31, Arthur R. Robinson '33 and Leon Valianos '33 make up the remainder of the pitching staff. Joseph G. Smith '32, regular catcher last season, is back to do the receiving for the 1931 team. Daniel E. Johnson '32 will play understudy to Smith.

In addition to the regular varsity players named above, 37 men are practicing with the team in the hope of getting the call over a veteran. Although it is unlikely that any of the 37 will make the varsity this year, they will be carried through the season to be used in practice against the regular nine. They are:

Pitchers—Winfred C. Cobleigh '32, James D. Cooper '32, James H. Cope Jr. '31, Richard J. Fisher '31, Kenneth L. Morris '32, Lester C. Ricketts '32 and Wilbur Robinson '33. Catchers—Bertrand F. Lewis '32, James M. Roberts '31 and George W. Wolfman '33. Infielders—William F. Anderson '32, Ronald J. Barry '33, Maxwell E. Becker '32, Tony J. Bottari '33, Daniel S. Carlton '31, Jack Culpepper '33, Frank R. Didion '31, Lavell Durrell '33, Henry H. Haight '32, Preston Hunt '33, Vance D. Lewis '32, Harold I. McGrath '32, Jack W. Martin '32, Newell A. Rawhs '32, William E. Schneider '31 and Robert E. Wolfenden '31. Outfielders—James K. Barron '32, Oliver D. Burr '33, Harvey F. Johnston '32, Frank A. McEneany '32, Harold H. Meyer '32, Thomas F. Pollock '32, Howard E. Reese '32, John T. Ronan '33, Emile M. Serpa '32, David T. Silver '31 and Julian M. White '33.

Lose One Practice Game

The Bears have lost only one of their four practice games to date and that to a team of alumni, among whom were Taylor L. Douthit '23, now an outfielder with the St. Louis Cardinals, and other prominent players. California had beaten this same team in an earlier game.

Three universities, St. Mary's, Santa Clara, and San Francisco, which are not members of the Pacific Coast Conference, are included in the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association, a league which takes the place of the regular southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference. California's Conference schedule follows:

Feb. 25—Santa Clara at Berkeley; 28—St. Mary's at Berkeley.

March 4—Santa Clara at Santa Clara; 6—San Francisco at Berkeley; 10—San Francisco at San Francisco; 13—U. S. C. at Los Angeles; 14—U. S. C. at Los Angeles; 16—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 17—U. C. L. A. at Los Angeles; 21—St. Mary's at St. Mary's; 24—San Francisco at Berkeley; 28—St. Mary's at Berkeley.

April 1—Santa Clara at Berkeley; 2—U. S. C. at Berkeley; 4—Stanford at Palo Alto; 11—Stanford at Berkeley; 16—U. C. L. A. at Berkeley; 18—Stanford at Palo Alto.

OLYMPIC FENCING COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—F. Barnard O'Connor, president of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, was elected president of the American Olympic fencing committee at a meeting at the New York Athletic Club last night. Lieut. George C. Calnan was chosen vice-chairman and Leon M. Schoonmaker, secretary. Gustavus T. Kirby was elected to membership on the committee. Schoonmaker and Calnan also were selected to represent the fencing committee on the American Olympic committee. A committee consisting of Curtis Shears, Edward L. Lane and Harold Van Buskirk was appointed by O'Connor to determine the best method of selecting the United States Olympic fencing team for 1932, and will report its findings at the next meeting of the committee, to be held next month.

ST. LOUIS GETS ANOTHER "FARM"

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals today purchased a half interest in the Columbus American Association baseball club, recently acquired from Cincinnati by Larry MacPhail, prominent Western Conference football official. The announcement was made jointly by MacPhail and Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis club, following a conference here. Acquisition of an interest in the Columbus club gives the Cardinals nine clubs in organized baseball. The Columbus franchise is the second class A. A. club in which St. Louis is interested. The other is Rochester in the International League.

BOTTOMLEY ACCEPTS TERMS

St. LOUIS, Feb. 19 (AP)—"Sunny Jim" Bottomley signed a contract with the Cardinals late yesterday for the 1931 season, president Sam Breadon announced. Bottonmley's salary was not disclosed.

THREE ROBINS SIGN

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 19 (AP)—Val Picinich, catcher; Jackie Warner, infielder, and Max Rosenfeld, outfielder, have signed contracts with the Brooklyn Robins for the 1931 season, David Driscoll, club business manager, announced yesterday.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Annapolis 42, Rutgers 29.
Brown 56, M. I. T. 13.
Colgate 37, Cornell 31.
Lehigh 43, Lafayette 16.
Pennsylvania 52, C. C. N. Y. 19.
Yale 60, Syracuse 11.

Thompson Stars as Middies Win

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 19—With R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, a yearling midshipman from Baltimore, swimming in a brilliant manner, the United States Naval Academy defeated Rutgers University here last night, 42 to 29, in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet. Thompson established a new United States intercollegiate record for the 50-yard freestyle and defeated George H. Kojac '31, captain and star of the Rutgers team, in the 100-yard freestyle. The Navy yearling also defeated Kojac in the last lap of the 200-yard relay.

The meet was very close throughout and when the relay, the last event, was reached, the Naval Academy led by only five points. A victory for Rutgers in this event would have defeated the Navy. Kojac had a slight advantage over Thompson when the last lap began, but the Navy star finished a yard in front.

Thompson's time for the 50-yard swim was 23.1s, which was one-tenth of a second better than the mark established by John Howland Jr. '30, of Yale University, last March.

The Naval Academy also won the water polo game, 66 to 20. The summary.

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; C. B. Sunderland '31, Rutgers, second; J. A. Dryfuss '31, Rutgers, third. Time—23.1s. (New Intercollegiate Record).

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by R. W. Thompson Jr. '33, Navy; G. H. Kojac '30, Rutgers, second; Jahncke, Navy, third. Time—53.2s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. H. Kojac '30, Rutgers; L. M. Mustin '32, Navy, second; T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers, third. Time—2m. 22.3s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by T. E. Phillips '31, Rutgers; L. M. Mustin '32, Navy, second; J. T. West '32, Navy, third. Time—5m. 22.4s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. R. Armstrong '31, Rutgers; B. K. Atkins '32, Navy, second; Townsend, Navy, third. Time—1m. 55.4s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Cronin, Rutgers; Morton, Navy, second; Jordon, Navy, third. Time—2m. 52.1s.

Fancy Diving—Won by David McCampbell '33, Navy; C. C. Lucas '31, Navy, second; P. J. Gariss '31, Rutgers, third. Winner's points—82.4.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Navy (P. H. Ashworth '31, Davis, L. M. Mustin '32, R. W. Thompson Jr. '33). Time—1m. 37.7s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19—Yale University defeated Syracuse University in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet here last night, 60 to 11. Joseph B. Wohl '31 scored the only victory for the losers when he won the 150-yard backstroke event. Wohl also placed third in the 50-yard freestyle.

Syracuse turned the tables in the water polo game, defeating Yale by 38 to 23. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. K. Brines '32, Yale; Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale, second; J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse, third. Time—24 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale; D. H. Clement '31, Yale, second; J. N. Siegel '32, Syracuse, third. Time—55 3-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by J. M. Harte '32, Yale; O. C. Woodruff '31, Yale, second; J. N. Siegel '32, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 20 4-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. B. Osborne '32, Yale; A. S. Jarco '31, Yale, second; J. H. Rich '32, Syracuse, third. Time—5m.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. B. Wohl '31, Syracuse; E. B. Paine '31, Yale, second; Merriman, Yale, third. Time—1m. 46s.

220-Yard Breaststroke—Won by J. G. Wilcox '32, Yale; Stanley Klein Jr. '32, Yale, second; R. D. Freeman '32, Syracuse, third. Time—2m. 45 3-5s.

Fancy Diving—Won by John Braslin '32, Yale; B. C. Smith '31, Yale, second; V. Y. Roseboro '31, Syracuse, third. Winner's points—71.9.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (W. M. Swoope '31, W. J. Oldfield '31, C. G. Zug '31, R. L. Messimer Jr. '31). Time—1m. 40s.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 — University of Pennsylvania made a clean sweep of its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association dual meet with the College of the City of New York here last night, the Red and Blue taking the swimming events by a score of 52 to 19, and the water polo team winning that game 61 to 23. Murray Gartner '31 was the only C. C. N. Y. swimmer to take a first place, winning the 150-yard backstroke. H. U. Strong Jr., '33, Pennsylvania, was high scorer with 12 points. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. C. Stinson Jr. '32, Pennsylvania; Smith, Pennsylvania, second; Louis Abelson '32, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—24.3s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by B. E. Marshall '32, Pennsylvania; Milton Ness '34, C. C. N. Y., second; John Nolan '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—59 2-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong '33, Pennsylvania; J. W. Merriam '31, Pennsylvania, second; H. R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 30.2s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; H. R. Kramer '33, C. C. N. Y., second; W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania, third. Time—5m. 22 4-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Murray Gartner '31, C. C. N. Y.; Sidney Richman, C. C. N. Y., second; C. F. Peterson '31, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2m. 1-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Pennsylvania; C. H. Page Jr. '31, Pennsylvania, second; Eugene Segal '33, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—2m. 42.7s.

Fancy Diving—Won by W. T. Grandy '32, Pennsylvania (103.9 points); W. S. Lusby '31, Pennsylvania, second (83 points); M. C. Steffen '31, C. C. N. Y., third (76.6 points).

200-Yard Relay—Won by Pennsylvania (W. T. Grandy '32, B. E. Marshall '31, Smith, H. U. Strong Jr. '33); second, College of the City of New York. Time—1m. 43 4-5s.

British Accept New Yacht Measurement

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London, Feb. 19

THE British Yachting Association yesterday cabled the New York Yacht Club accepting the new standard measurement for big yachts competing internationally, and expressed the hope that American yachtsmen would race more in British waters.

A. J. CAMERON AND RICHERT ADVANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The second round was completed yesterday in the United States veteran squash tennis championship at the Harvard Club, reducing the survivors to eight. The two matches to complete the round resulted in well-fought battles, with the winners emerging in A. J. Cameron of the Shelton Club, who defeated Norman F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, and B. W. Richert, New York Athletic Club, who eliminated George Abbott, leader of the Bayside Lawn Tennis Club team, runners-up for the class C team championship. The summary:

UNITED STATES VETERAN SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

B. W. Richert, New York Athletic Club, defeated George Abbott, Bayside Lawn Tennis Club, 15—8, 8—15, 15—4.

A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 18—16, 15—7.

HURRICANES WIN 16 TO 8

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 19 (By U P)—Capt. C. I. T. Roark, British internationalist, and J. W. Colt, Santa Barbara, played spectacular polo yesterday to give Laddie Sanford's Hurricanes a 16-to-8 victory over the Cypress Point (N. Y.) Club.

HOLCOMBE WARD IS DAVIS CUP CHAIRMAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The United States Lawn Tennis Association, by the action of its newly elected president, Louis J. Carruthers, placed itself definitely against the commercialization of the game, and in favor of the elimination of the twilight zone between amateurism and professionalism, by his announcement of the new chairman of the Davis Cup and international play committee yesterday.

Holcombe Ward, the new chairman, by precept and action, has placed himself close to the head of those who are sincerely in favor of pure amateurism in the game, and his selection amply vindicates the new executive as really in favor of the purification of international play.

Under Ward there will be no junkets to southern hotel resorts for the prospective candidates for the team, and the team will be held closely to actual preparation for the interzone final and the challenge round, when they arrive in Europe.

Ward had much to do with the inauguration of the Davis Cup, playing with Dwight F. Davis, the donor, in the first international series, and helping to win the event, and his selection is a compliment almost too long delayed, but is amply justified by his long international service and his determined struggle for many years as a member and chairman of the amateur rule committee, for the purification of the sport.

The complete selection for the committee follows:

Holcombe Ward, chairman; Lawrence A. Baker, Washington; Louis J. Carruthers, New York (ex officio); Louis B. Dailey Sr., New York; Fitz-Eugene Dixon, Philadelphia; Charles S. Garland, Chicago; Paul W. Gibbons, Philadelphia; W. Merrill Hall, New York; Philip B. Hawk, New York; Harry S. Knox, Chicago; Cedric A. Major, New York; Dean Mathey, New York; Jones W. Mersereau, New York; Julian S. Myrick, New York; Walter L. Pate, New York; Bernon S. Prentice, New York; Joseph W. Thurston, Hartford, Conn.; Watson M. Washburn, New York, and Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia.

Tilden Scores in First of Series

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—William T. Tilden 2d won his first match in New York as a professional tennis player yesterday evening, when he captured the first of his contemplated series with Karel Kozeluh of Prague, Czechoslovakia, a frequent competitor in professional play, here and abroad, at Madison Square Garden, in straight sets, scored at 6—4, 6—2, 6—4. They will next appear at Baltimore and Boston.

As a curtain raiser, Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle, and J. Emmett Pare, of Dayton, O., who followed Tilden into professional ranks, staged a singles match which was promptly terminated when the time for the main event arrived, without a conclusion. Hunter had won the first set, 6—2, and the score in the second was 5-all, when the match was called off.

Later, after the feature match, the four teamed up in a doubles match, with Tilden playing with his partner of many years, while Pare and Kozeluh combined for the first time. They made a good showing, however, but the greater experience in doubles play together gave Tilden and Hunter the victory, 9—7, 6—4.

HELEN WARING SCORES AN ACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 19—Using a No. 6 iron, Helen Waring of New York scored an ace on the 149-yard eleventh hole of the No. 1 course of the Pinehurst Country Club here yesterday. Playing with Miss Waring were her father, H. G. Waring, and the Charles Ketchams, senior and junior, of Yonkers, N. Y.

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BASKETBALL IN SOUTHLAND

Sixteen Teams of the 23 in Conference to Be Named for Annual Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 19—Most of the members of the Southern Conference basketball race are closing out the 1931 program this week. On Feb. 20 the Conference tournament committee meets at Athens, Ga., to select 16 teams from among the 23 colleges of the organization whose record entitles them to appear in the annual meet in Atlanta, Feb. 27.

University of Georgia regained the Conference leadership in the pretourney games by defeating the unbeaten Kentucky team, 25 to 16, in Athens Feb. 13. The game was closely contested until the closing moments, but Georgia's star forward, W. M. Strickland '32, and his mates were a bit too good for Lewis McGinnis '31 and C. A. Spicer '31, the veteran Kentucky forwards. Georgia ran its string of victories to 14 on Feb. 14, in a smashing triumph over its ancient rival, Georgia School of Technology, when the latter went down before a 44-to-15 score. It was the rubber game of the series between these old foes, Georgia having won two with technology winning one to hand the Athens lads their only defeat of the season. Technology was without W. M. Perkins '32, its great center and leading scorer, and was severely handicapped by the absence of other regulars.

Kentucky Surprises

Kentucky, after running up six victories in the Conference, followed the Georgia defeat with a loss to Clemson, 26 to 29, on Feb. 14. Last year Kentucky was a semifinalist in the Atlanta tournament, but most of that team have graduated, and the Wild Cats have surprised everyone by their splendid showing. Coach Adolph Rupp, formerly of Kansas, has introduced the "fast break" system at Kentucky, and has made great strides with this spectacular style of play since replacing Coach John Mauer this season.

Two other Conference leaders have been forced from the ranks of the undefeated during the past two weeks. Alabama with Capt. J. M. Hood '31, all-Southern center, below his best form, fell before Tennessee in a great 26-to-24 battle in Knoxville on Feb. 7. It was Alabama's first Conference defeat in two years, with the brilliant play of Capt. R. L. Dodd '31, Tennessee's center and all-around athlete, contributing largely to the Volunteer victory. Dodd shot a field goal and a free toss at the close to clinch the game. Alabama took second place in the Conference last week by defeating Vanderbilt, 36 to 29, for its ninth victory in the circle.

Maryland, undefeated two weeks ago, jumped into third place with a 33-to-31 victory over North Carolina and a 34-to-31 win over Virginia. The latter game was Maryland's eighth win of the season, its lone defeat having come at the hands of Virginia by an identical score in a previous meeting. Coach H. B. Shively's Maryland team is up to its usual high standard this season and has defeated a number of eastern rivals in addition to its Conference victims. The Maryland team has been seriously handicapped by lack of capable reserves this year and five men have been forced to bear the brunt of the scoring, the juniors who have set such a fast pace for the Old Liners are Edward Ronkin '32 and E. V. Chalmers '32, forwards; J. C. Norris '32, center; and L. W. Berger '32 and C. A. May '32, guards. Berger is leading the Conference guards in scoring with 92 points and incidentally is the only guard in the select list of high scorers.

Duke Leads in Carolina

Duke, another important Conference team and tournament finalist last season, split even on its road trip last week. The Blue Devils won from Vanderbilt and lost to Tennessee, but came home to defeat North Carolina on Saturday and take the lead in the Carolina championship race.

Vanderbilt lost two early-season games and then came back to startle the South with seven sweeping victories over strong Conference opponents. The Commodores were effectively stopped last week, however, losing to Duke in an overtime game and following with losses to Alabama and Auburn by comfortable margins.

Tennessee, a team that went to the semifinals in the tourney last year, has found the going rather hard this season and is resting in nineteenth place among the Conference teams. The Volunteers play Georgia and Vanderbilt this week, however, and a victory over both would surely send the team into the Atlanta elimination contests. The fact that Tennessee has defeated two such splendid teams as Alabama and Duke and lost to Georgia by the narrow margin of 22 to 19 is certain to have some bearing with the committee in their selections of teams. Clemson, the sixteenth place team, must defeat Florida this week to hold its rating for tournament competition while V. P. I., Sewanee and Washington & Lee, the next higher teams, have games that may throw them completely out of the running.

Despite the fact that he was out of the Georgia game on Saturday, W. M. Perkins '32, Georgia Tech's brilliant center, retained the title of Conference high scorer with a total of 120 points. The Conference record is 130 points and this figure was set last year by H. L. Williams '31, center, and H. B. Cox '31, forward, both of Washington & Lee. With games remaining against Kentucky and Alabama, the Technology star has an excellent chance to set a new high mark. W. M. Strickland '32 of Georgia is in second place with 108 points while J. M. Croson '32, Duke University center, Capt. J. R. Jordan '32, Auburn's star forward, and J. S. Coffee '32, Vanderbilt forward, are tied for third place with 96 points each.

THUNBERG BETTERS OWN WORLD RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—While winning the international ice-skating speed championship, arranged by Oslo Skating Club at the Frogner Stadion on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, A. Clas Thunberg of Finland covered the 500-meter course in 42.7 seconds, only 1-10 second more than his own world's record established three weeks earlier at St. Moritz.

In the 5000-meter race he took third place, behind Bernt Evensen, Oslo, whose time was 8m. 43.6s., and Armand Carlsen, also of Oslo. Thunberg again occupied third place in the 10,000-meter contest, when Carlsen was first in 18m. 5.5s., and Torstein Stenbek of Kongsberg second.

King Haakon was present to watch the 1500-meter race in which Thunberg streaked home an easy winner in 2m. 19.9s., followed by van der Scheer of Holland, and Evensen.

In the championship standing Thunberg's score was 196.73 points, van der Scheer took second place with 203.78, and Carlsen third with 203.78.

In the junior section—with 500 and 1500-meter races—first prize was won by Sverre Kristoffersen of Hamar.

In figure skating Edel Randem of Oslo, won the ladies' championship, and Per Jacobsen, the men's title.

Chicago, St. Louis and Duluth Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	23	2	7	105	61	46
Chicago	18	2	16	82	68	36
Kansas City	17	3	12	54	36	34
Duluth	16	1	15	68	63	32
Buffalo	15	4	13	62	60	30
Minneapolis	11	2	20	50	81	22
St. Louis	6	0	23	41	93	12

RESULTS FEB. 18

Duluth 1, Kansas City 0.
Chicago 2, Buffalo 1, overtime.
St. Louis 3, Tulsa 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19—The St. Louis Flyers defeated the league-leading Tulsa Oilers here last night in an American Hockey League game by a score of 3 to 2 before 2000 enthusiastic hockey fans. The visitors were first to score in the second period when Trapp rushed the length of the rink to beat the Flyer's defensemen and Goalie Reaume at the 10-minute mark.

This lead was short lived however, when, at the 19-minute mark, a pass from Jackson to Kendall tied the score. Shortly after the face off in the third period Syl Acaster scored from the blue line in 12 seconds. This was quickly followed by a rush by Singer who scored. Tulsa retaliated with its final goal eight minutes later. In the remaining 10 minutes, St. Louis was satisfied to play a defensive game.

ST. LOUIS — TULSA
Boileau, Kendall, lw.....rw, Marker, Moffatt
Acaster, Kirk, c...........c, Keats, Sheppard
Hill, Jackson, rw.....lw, LaFrance, Wakeford
Creasey, Clark, ld......rd, Williams, Hansen
Singer, rd..........................ld, Trapp
Reaume, g.....................g, McCusker

Score—St. Louis 3, Tulsa 2. Goals—Kendall, Acaster, Singer for St. Louis; LaFrance, Trapp for Tulsa. Assists—Jackson for St. Louis; Trapp for Tulsa. Referee—Edward O'Leary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19—Chicago Shamrocks scored their second American Hockey League victory in as many nights by defeating Buffalo Majors, 2 to 1, in a spectacular overtime contest at Peace Bridge Arena last night. Less than five minutes of the extra period had elapsed when Riley flashed away with the puck, Wiseman skating abreast. Riley rounded the Buffalo defense and, once inside, whipped a fast and perfect pass to his mate, who had bored right into the goal mouth. Wiseman took the pass and got his shot away all in one motion to score.

It was a pretty even battle all the way. Bobby Burns placed the 'Rocks in front early in the opening period on a shot from well outside the blue line which Stark played with his stick. The puck took a peculiar hop and jumped Stark's stick into the net.

It wasn't until 14m. 20s. in the third period that the Majors were able to tie. Their goal was the result of a neat two-man combination by Donnelly and Mitchell, the latter accepting a pass almost in the Chicago goal mouth, and Timmins never had a chance to save. Billy Cousins, "Gloomy" Lessard and Johnny Mitchell made their début before local fans in this game, comprising the Majors' second line.

CHICAGO — BUFFALO
Burns, McFayden, Mackenzie, lw
rw, Morrison, Cousins
Headly, Clayton, Riley, c
c, Thorstiensen, Mitchell
Wiseman, Brydson, rw
lw, Bouchard, Lessard, Desy
Mulligan, Burland, ld......rd, Breen, Rennie
Taylor, rd...............ld, Donnelly, Oatman
Timmins, g..........................g, Stark

Score—Chicago 2, Buffalo 1. Goals—Burns, Wiseman for Chicago; Mitchell for Buffalo. Assists—Riley for Chicago; Donnelly for Buffalo. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods and one overtime period.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Jack Leswick's unassisted goal at 12m. 22s. of the third period gave Duluth a hard-earned 1-to-0 victory over the Kansas City Pla-Mors of the American Hockey League here last night in the first of a two-game series. The game, aside from Leswick's brilliant attack, was featured by the great work of the rival goalies, Vern Turner of Duluth and Pat Byrne of Kansas City. The former played a cool, steady game throughout, and Byrne, although called on to stop fewer shots than Turner, was given a more severe test as the Hornets swept up to the mouth of his cage for bullet-like drives.

Leswick, who received the puck in mid-ice from Arthur Merrill, was supported on both sides by Merrill and Gus Forslund. Leswick cut through the Pla-Mor defense to swing up in front of Byrne, who had little chance to stop the shot.

DULUTH — KANSAS CITY
Green, Merrill, lw..rw, Dunfield, Halderson
Scott, Leswick, c........c, Mitchell, Healey
Wilson, Forslund, Gibson, rw
lw, Ranger, Goodman, McCormick
Langlois, Bergl, ld.............rd, Jamieson
Davis, rd...............ld, McLeod, Jagunich
Turner, g...............................g, Byrne

Score—Duluth 1, Kansas City 0. Goals—Leswick. Referee—Helmer Grenner. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MRS. HURD MEDALIST

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, former United States golf champion, won the medal in the annual Belmont Manor ladies' golf championship qualifying round with a card of 87. Mrs. Maud Ross of Ottawa, former Bermuda title holder, was in second place, five strokes back. Mrs. G. H. Wingate, the former Aileen Patterson, former Long Island champion, was third with a score of 94.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FIFTH VICTORY FOR COLUMBIA

Defeats Yale in Intercollegiate Basketball Game 32 to 26

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Against	P.C.
Columbia	5	0	171	138	1.000
Yale	4	2	171	162	.667
Dartmouth	3	2	138	122	.600
Cornell	2	3	137	145	.400
Princeton	1	4	123	144	.200
Pennsylvania	1	5	140	179	.167

LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORERS

Player, Position and College	Goals Floor	Goals Foul	Pts
Louis Bender '32, f, Columbia	21	7	49
Robert McCoy '32, f, Columbia	19	6	44
Stewart Patterson '31, c, Yale	15	8	38
Edward Horwitz '31, f, Yale	15	6	36
L. J. Tanseer '32, g, Pennsylvania	14	8	36
George Gregory '31, c, Columbia	12	12	36
A. C. Beane Jr. '31S, f, Yale	12	9	33
G. W. Low Jr. '31, f, Princeton	15	0	30
H. M. Murphy '31, g, Cornell	9	11	29
E. E. Lipinski '33, g, Cornell	7	15	29
B. D. Burch '32, f, Dartmouth	8	12	28
A. P. McGowan '32, g, Yale	11	4	26
A. J. Booth Jr. '32S, f, Yale	11	3	25
G. C. Furman '31, f, Cornell	6	13	25

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The basketball team of Columbia University practically clinched the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League yesterday evening by defeating the Yale University team, as the result of a final rally, in the last few minutes, by the score of 32 to 26. The locals, winners last year, led at the end of the first half, 18 to 16, but early in the second period the visitors went into the lead and held the advantage until two-thirds of the session was completed, when Yale led at 26 to 22.

But the locals settled down at that point to show their real quality as champions, and made 10 points with four floor goals and two from the foul line, while holding Yale scoreless.

According to the standing, Columbia now has a lead of two games over Yale, with only five to come, three of them on its home courts. The summary:

COLUMBIA — YALE
McCoy, lf...............rg, Linehan, Beane
Bender, rf.......................lg, McGowan
Gregory, c............................c, Patterson
Jones, Hartman, lg.................rf, Booth
Hodupp, rg..............................lf, Horwitz

Score—Columbia University 32, Yale University 26. Goals from floor—Bender 4, Hodupp 3, McCoy 2, Gregory, Jones, Hartman for Columbia; Booth 3, Horwitz 3, Beane 2, Patterson 2 for Yale. Goals from foul—Jones 3, McCoy 2, Gregory, Hartman, Hodupp for Columbia; Beane 2, Horwitz 2, Patterson, Booth for Yale. Referee—Thomas Degnan. Umpires—Frank Brennan and Patrick Kennedy.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 19—The University of Pennsylvania five registered its first victory in six starts in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here last night, defeating Princeton University by 22 to 20.

As the score indicates, the game was slow throughout with very little scoring. P. J. Carey '31, Princeton left guard, was the high scorer of the contest with three goals from the floor and a like number from the foul line. J. N. Peterson '31, of Pennsylvania, with three goals from floor and two from foul, was second highest. Princeton led at half time, 15 to 10. The summary.

PENNSYLVANIA — PRINCETON
Kayer, lf...........rg, Rosenbaum, Bessire
Roach, rf..................................lg, Carey
Sander, Rotowski, Peterson, c.......c, Lord
Tanseer, lg....................................rf, Low
Ushka, rg........lf, Robinson, Goodpasture

Score—University of Pennsylvania 22, Princeton University 20. Goals from floor—Peterson 3, Kayer 2, Sander, Tanseer, Ushka for Pennsylvania; Carey 3, Goodpasture 2, Low, Rosenbaum for Princeton. Goals from foul—Kayer 2, Peterson 2, Ushka, Sander for Pennsylvania; Carey 3, Lord 2, Goodpasture for Princeton. Referee—Walsh. Umpires—Kenney and Ferguson.

TWO U. S. GOLFERS SURVIVE

HAVANA, Feb. 19 (AP)—Two of the four qualifiers from the United States survived the first round of match play yesterday in the nineteenth annual Cuban amateur golf tournament at the Country Club de la Habana. The other two fell before a pair of American residents of Cuba. Dave Rose of Los Angeles eliminated G. de Zalga of Havana, 4 and 2, and T. T. Therrien of Philadelphia advanced when his opponent, J. A. Ariosa defaulted. Frederick Snare of Havana defeated Allan Lord of New York, 5 and 4, and George V. Walsh won from Gardner Stern, New York, 8 and 6.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULTS

Annapolis 66, Rutgers 20.
Pennsylvania 66, C. C. N. Y. 22.
Syracuse 38, Yale 23.

Two Class A Teams Score Clean Sweeps

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING—Semifinal Round

	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tchs W	M'tchs L	P.C.
New York A. C.	13	0	73	19	1.000
Columbia U. C.	12	1	78	13	.923
Crescent A. C.	8	5	*54	36	.615
Princeton Club	8	5	*52	38	.615
Harvard Club	5	8	38	53	.385
Yale Club	4	9	33	58	.308
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	12	16	75	.077
Park Ave. S. C.	1	12	15	76	.077

*Match missing.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Both New York Athletic Club and Columbia University Club, the final contenders for the metropolitan Class A squash tennis team championship, scored clean sweeps in the semifinal round of the series yesterday, and their final round encounter next week, will find them ready to battle, the one to prevent a playoff, the other to force one. The Winged Foot team has the advantage of a lead of one round, so that the best the Columbia University Club team, winners for the last three years, can do is to force a playoff, but this is offset by the fact that the trailers are playing on their own courts.

New York Athletic Club, for the second time in two weeks, won the round without having to play at all, as Park Avenue Squash Club failed to get a team together, but Columbia University Club staged even a better performance, by defeating Crescent Athletic Club, 7 to 0, with the New Moon outfit producing its best team for the event. The sensation of the day, however, was the hard struggle that Rowland B. Haines, former national champion, was forced to stage, to defeat Edward R. Larigan, the Crescent leader, by a score of 5—15, 17—16, 18—17, Larigan being several times within a point of winning in two games.

The other victors of the day were Princeton Club, which climbed back into a tie for third place, by a 4 to 3 victory over Yale Club, with the veteran John C. Neely defaulting to J. S. Davidson when his team took the deciding match; and Harvard Club, which scored a clean sweep, 7 to 0, over Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, with the aid of three defaults.

COLUMBIA U. C. 7, CRESCENT A. C. 0

R. B. Haines, Columbia, defeated E. R. Larigan, Crescent, 5—15, 17—16, 18—17.

P. T. Moore, Columbia, defeated B. H. O'Connor, Crescent, 15—5, 15—6.

E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia, defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent, 15—6, 15—12.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia, defeated A. S. Kuhn, Crescent, 15—10, 15—5.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 15—10, 15—5.

D. W. Haines, Columbia, defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent, 15—10, 15—6.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia, won from J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, by default.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 3

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, 16—18, 15—11, 15—13.

L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, won from F. J. Walters Jr., Princeton Club, by default.

J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, won from J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, by default.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—7, 15—4.

W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 15—7, 18—14.

H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated Norman Dodd, Yale Club, 16—17, 15—6, 15—7.

A. G. Lanier, Yale Club, won from N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, by default.

HARVARD CLUB 7, FRATERNITY S. T. C. 0

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity, by default.

C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, won from S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity, by default.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, 17—15, 15—12.

E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 17—14, 15—7.

G. B. Woods, Harvard Club, won from H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, by default.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated S. R. Greene, Fraternity, 15—11, 15—6.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—6, 15—9.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Annapolis 30, American 25.
Baylor 34, Southern Methodist 28.
Boston 43, Holy Cross 39.
Columbia 32, Yale 26.
Conn. Aggies 32, Springfield 24.
Dartmouth 36, Coast Guard 27.
Denison 32, Ohio Wesleyan 29.
Dickinson 45, Bucknell 29.
Emory and Henry 26, Roanoke 19.
Harvard 59, Clark 20.
Illinois Wesleyan 28, Bradley 27.
Kalamazoo 25, Olivet 24.
Lafayette 28, Haverford 27.
Lehigh 25, Muhlenberg 23.
Long Island 25, Upsala 21.
Mass A. C. 17, Worcester P. I. 15.
Northeastern 34, Tufts 29.
Ohio 32, Cincinnati 14.
Pennsylvania 22, Princeton 20.
Presbyterian 33, Citadel 32.
R. I. State 44, Brown 21.
River Falls (Wis.) T. 37, Hamline 32.
Rutgers 37, Crescent A. C. 36.
Shurtleff 36, McKendree 24.
Trinity 33, Wesleyan 29.
Tulsa 19, Drake 15.
Washington 29, Creighton 27.
West Point 27, Carnegie Tech 26.
Williams 31, M. I. T. 25.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 127

ALBERT HUGHES

N. Y. Americans, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Niagara Falls of the Canadian Professional Hockey League in the 1926-27 season. He was born May 13, 1901, at Guelph, Ont., Can. He is a right-hand shot, is 5ft. 9in. in height, weighs about 165 pounds, and plays center. His record:

1916-17—Aura Lee Juniors, Canadian champions
1917-20—War
1920-21—Collingwood Intermediates
1921-23—Welland Intermediates
1923-24—Hamilton Tigers, Ontario Hockey Association
1924-25—Toronto Industrial League
1925-26—Knickerbockers, New York Amateur League
1926-28—Niagara Falls, Canadian Professional Hockey League
1928-30—New Haven, Canadian-American Hockey League
1930-31—New York Americans, National Hockey League

MRS. WIGHTMAN WINS AT ATLANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19 (AP)—Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., former United States women's tennis champion, yesterday won the first Atlantic City women's squash racquets tournament, playing a fine, heady game, Mrs. Wightman defeated Eleonora R. Sears of Boston in straight games, 15—13, 15—4, 15—13.

The two semifinal matches produced harder struggles as Mrs. Wightman defeated Mrs. Crawford C. Maderia of the Merion Cricket Club, Ardmore, Pa., 17—15, 9—15, 17—15, 15—5; and Miss Sears upset Cecelia Bowes of Cynwyd, Pa., runner-up in the women's United States championship, 16—14, 8—15, 7—15, 15—9, 15—13.

Betty Vanneman of Cynwyd won the consolation tournament, defeating Mrs. C. A. Slosson of Greenwich, Conn., 15—10, 15—8, 12—15, 15—11 in the final.

ACKERMAN WINS ANOTHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Sam Ackerman of Baltimore added another victory to his total in the eastern open three-cushion billiard tournament yesterday, defeating Frank Copeland of Cleveland, 40 to 30, in 63 innings. Ackerman had a high run of 4 to Copeland's 3. In the second match, Harry Shuler of New York beat Gene Klauber of Chicago, also 40 to 30, in 69 innings. Shuler's high run was 5, Klauber's 2.

AIRWAY ELECTRIC APPLIANCE

TOLEDO, O.—Airway Electric Appliance Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $563,192 after depreciation and federal taxes, compared with $1,684,205 in 1929.

CANADIENS INVADE FOR LAST CONTEST

Boston and Canadiens, always a feature attraction to the hockey fans of Boston, would easily perform before a crowd of 30,000 fans tonight if the Boston Garden seating capacity were that large. For days the Garden has been sold out for this their final game, and the Bruins announce that the demand is the greatest in all five years the club has been operating.

Last year these two met in the challenge round of the National Hockey League for the Stanley Cup and Canadiens upset all prediction by winning in two straight games after losing four regular schedule games during the season. Since each club is now in first place in its divisional standing and by a comfortable margin, it is not too much to expect that they may clash in the opening playoffs next month.

To date this season, Bruins hold the advantage in games played, having won two out of three from the Montreal invaders. Canadiens come here at full strength, headed by the greatest attraction in the league—Howie Morenz—whose skating, stickhandling and spectacular play is always keenly followed by Boston fans.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Columbia 28, Rutgers 0.
Virginia M. I. 20, Duke 8.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

New Hampshire 2, Bates 0.
Princeton 6, St. Nicholas 1.

What SOCONY is doing for Socony Employees

From an Editorial in Buffalo Courier-Express, February 9, 1931

"A PENSION and industrial insurance system which government aiders and the public generally might well study with profit, has been announced by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The effect of it will be, briefly, that an employee retiring after 35 years of service will receive as an annuity about 70 per cent of his average pay.

"In 1903 the Standard of New York started the annuity plan which the new system displaces. At that time it had 8,000 employees; it now has 45,000.

"Under the Standard's new system, men are to be retired at the age of 65 and women at the age of 55, on annuities that will amount, roughly, to 2 per cent of their average previous salary multiplied by the number of years in the company's service. Provision is also made, independently of the pension feature, for death and disability benefits. Both the company and the employees contribute to the cost of the insurance, the company paying about three-fourths and the employees about one-fourth.

"The Standard's new plan is an important contribution to the movement all over the world to assure economic independence to old age. Moreover, those who are of little faith as regards our financial future might well take some comfort from the confidence which the Standard manifests by investing at this time so heavily in annuity insurance for its employees."

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

COMMINGLING OF TRUST FUNDS CALLED FEASIBLE

Denver Banker Points Out Advantages at Trust Company Conference

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—A declaration in favor of the commingling of trust funds by trust companies and others charged with the administration of estates was made by Leroy McWhinney, vice-president of the International Trust Company, of Denver, before the twelfth midwinter conference of the Trust Company Division, American Bankers' Association, here today.

Mr. McWhinney said his views were formed after making the first survey of the opinion of bankers on the subject, which has become one of the most discussed problems of banking, both by the public and by bankers.

"After having considered the comments and the arguments of the very impressive list of banks which have answered our questionnaire, and examining the trust instruments or the articles of incorporation under which the existing plans are operating," Mr. McWhinney said, "I am satisfied that the system is workable and that the advantages of wide diversification, a broad averaging of risk, more prompt and efficient service to small trusts and greater economy in management outweigh all objections so far suggested.

"Obviously, the practical importance of the plan depends, to a degree, on local conditions, but I believe it is sound and desirable for many institutions, if limited to a mere investing mechanism within their own trust departments and exclusively for their own trusts, when confined to the same type of securities and investment policies which they would deem proper for the individual estates and trusts, and when surrounded by safeguards for both the trust company and its customers."

Mr. McWhinney, to sound out the opinions of trust executives on this problem, sent out a questionnaire to leading trust executives in all parts of the country. While about half of the questionnaires were unanswered, replies were received from representative institutions in most of the principal banking centers, and there was a sprinkling of replies from institutions in small cities.

"On the whole," he said, "these replies give us a very fair idea of the extent of development and the trend of judgment."

By commingling of trust funds for investment, he continued, he did not mean the purchase of shares in ordinary investment trusts, as this would be a delegation of investment judgment to another individual or institution, particularly in the case of the management type of investment trust.

He defined the commingling of trust funds as "a system through which the trust company, being trustee of many estates and other funds, combines more or less of the moneys of these several funds into a common pool for more convenient and secure investment, in which commingled fund there may be no other participants, and of the combined assets of which the several estates and trusts are the beneficial owners."

In an address on investment counsel service by a trust company, Raymond H. Trott, vice-president of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, held that a bank's investment advice never should be given with the idea of increasing funds, but with the object of conserving them. He asserted, however, that "the opportunity of a close personal contact between the owner of an account and the bank is one that should prove of mutual advantage ond pave the way for a future demand for the bank's other services."

Lewis E. Pierson, chairman of the board of the Irving Trust Company of New York, urged that officers of trust companies assert themselves more vigorously regarding political questions.

"If trust officers remain silent and supine in the face of legislative or political action which they believe, after careful consideration, threatens to disturb the values of property intrusted to their care, they are unmindful of the interests which they have been appointed to serve," he declared.

Serbs Living Abroad to Retrieve Losses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia — King Alexander has promulgated a new law authorizing the state to restore to Jugoslav investors in foreign countries the money they lost in consequence of the recent failure of the Serbian Peasants' Bank.

All that such depositors have to do in order to get their money is to send to the State Savings Bank in Belgrade documents showing that they are Jugoslav subjects and that the sums they had in the bank which failed were sent to it from other countries.

In other words, the Jugoslav state has become the guarantor of an ordinary private bank as far as Jugoslav depositors living abroad are concerned.

If a Serb living in America returned home to visit and while here deposited his savings in the Belgrade bank he will not be reimbursed nor will a Serb in the United States who has become an American citizen. The Serbian investors, also, who live in Jugoslavia will have to suffer their losses for the state will not help them. This is a very special law, favoring only the Jugoslavs who send money from outside.

There are about 1,000,000 Jugoslavs living in North and South America and other lands, who have left relatives at home. Every year they send many millions of dollars back to the Jugoslav banks, thus aiding the balance of trade and making capital.

It is in order to keep the confidence of these investors from being shaken that the state has decided to restore to them the money lost by the failure of a bank with which many of them did business.

Racing Is a Scenic Pleasure in Germany

THE NUERBURG RING IN GERMANY, ONE OF WORLD'S LARGEST RACE COURSES

Auto-graphs

A Race the World Awaits

THE ancient proverb, "The Race is not Always to the Swift," is applicable particularly to the annual international automobile race run over one of the world's largest tracks in Germany. This year it will be held July 19.

The race combines essentials of speed, endurance, skillful manipulation of the wheel, tactful maneuvering, mechanical ability, well-tuned engines, durable equipment and power on the hills.

Constructed about beautiful Nürburg Castle, which perches high on one of the Eifel Hills, the 20-mile track offers a variety of scenic beauty equal to any in Germany. The wonder is that racers can keep their eyes on the track as turn after turn brings new glories of nature into view.

The "Nürburg Ring" has 170 bends, up-grades ranging from 17 to 27 per cent, down-grades to 11 per cent, and varies 700 meters in elevation. It was started in 1925 to help relieve unemployment and was opened to the public in June, 1927.

Where motors spurt today at 100 miles an hour and more, the Emperor Nero once drove his chariots. Legend surrounds the old castle, which dominates the countryside from a height of 2200 feet. It is claimed to have been erected in 1167 A. D.

Better Than 245 M. P. H.

Sometime in March a "mystery" racing car, driven by the Australian speed star, Norman Smith, will hurtle down the sands of Ninety-Mile Beach at Kaitaia, New Zealand, in an attempt to better the record of 245 miles an hour made recently by Capt. Malcolm Campbell, British racer.

News of the proposed record attempt came through the Vacuum Oil Company of New York, whose representatives are conferring with Mr. Smith in regard to lubricating his car engine.

Compared with Captain Campbell's "Bluebird" the mystery car now under construction in Sydney, will be six inches longer, will have nearly a foot longer wheelbase, and one inch less ground clearance. The wheel base will be 13 feet 4 inches, and the over-all length 26 feet, and it will have a ground clearance of 7½ inches.

The entire width will be only 19 inches, and height 3½ feet. Tires already have been tested to 310 miles an hour. It will carry a 1700-horsepower engine compared with the Bluebird's 1450 horsepower. Streamlining, special radiator and a sloping nose are other features.

Ninety-Mile Beach contributes a natural hard-surfaced track, 30 miles long and 1000 feet wide. It is three times the length of Daytona Beach, where Captain Campbell made his record.

One Tire—Three Treads

The new Seiberling triple-tread, air-cooled tire has yet to prove its efficacy to the public, but tests disclose that it has potential qualities of endurance.

No price has yet been fixed on the tire. F. A. Sieberling, however, is now touring the country explaining to his dealers what his company is about to offer the public. If it does all that is expected of it, the new Seiberling product may revolutionize tire construction.

Holes running in staggered form through the thick layer of rubber beneath the outer nonskid tread add a cushioning effect. The expanding and contracting of the tread as it strikes the ground forces the hot air out and lets the cool air in.

When the outer tread wears off it uncovers the first row of holes, which form a new nonskid tread. The final layer of holes, larger than the first, give the tire a third undertread, at a time when the average tire would have worn smooth.

General Motors Again!

General Motors introduced a six-cylinder Opel at the Amsterdam International Automobile Show, which sold for about $700 or $70 less than the Ford. It proved to be one of the most popular displays.

American makes predominated. France was second in the number of displays and Britain and Germany tied in third place. Swiss, Belgian, Austrian, Italian and Spanish models also were entered.

The commercial section contained 39 types of trucks and wagons, of which one-third were American. The motorcycle display was said to be 50 per cent larger than it was last year.

British Hail $500 Car

England now claims a car selling for $500. Sir William Morris is the British "Henry Ford" who has tackled the project successfully. The new "Baby" is similar to the present popular model except that its engine is said to be side-valve instead of overhead, and there are certain minor modifications.

Heretofore, large manufacturers with facilities for mass production have tactfully avoided introducing a $500 car. Perhaps they were averse to trying something that some years back was attempted without success. But the popularity of the new model speaks well for its future.

Europe Welcomes Motorists

Motor travel in Europe is increasing. More than 5000 privately owned cars were shipped abroad by American tourists in 1930, American Automobile Association figures reveal.

The desire for economy in vacation expenditures possibly influenced the greater motor traffic abroad. Convenience also had much to do with it. Recognizing that motor tourists are assets to a nation's industrial growth, foreign countries have taken steps to make it easy for tourists to take their cars through the customs, the automobile association reports.

Lithuanian-American Gets Special Rights

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KAUNAS, Lithuania — According to new instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, special privileges will hereafter be extended to Lithuanian-Americans.

Lithuanian-Americans, while retaining their American citizenship, will in many respects enjoy the same rights as Lithuanian citizens. For example, other foreigners desirous of settling in Lithuania for an extended period, must obtain a permit for that purpose, which is not always so simple a matter, whereas to Lithuanian-Americans who acquire real estate in Lithuania such permits will at once be granted for an unlimited period, and will retain validity as long as their holders possess real estate in Lithuania.

Again, all foreigners, with the exception of state employees, who settle in Lithuania for an extended period must pay special alien taxes, whereas Lithuanian-Americans, who have acquired real estate in Lithuania, will be exempt from such levies as long as they administer the property in question.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT GAINS

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States in the week ended Feb. 14 totaled 2,130,258 barrels, an increase of 22,594 barrels, according to Oil & Gas Journal.

WAKEFIELD'S HISTORIC BRIDGE GETS RELIEF

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WAKEFIELD, Eng. — Wakefield's historic bridge over the River Calder —one of the four bridges in England to have a chantry chapel built upon it—is to be relieved of much of its traffic by the erection of a new bridge.

Such a bridge has long been necessary, since the present one is much too narrow to accommodate the heavy stream of traffic flowing between Leeds and Sheffield. The present bridge is to remain with its famous Chapel, in its historic position. The chapel has been used as a bacon factory, an old clothes shop, a library, a dairy, a corn-factor's office, a jail, and, since its restoration in 1842, as a church.

Rumanians to Learn Foreign Languages

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The Minister of Public Instruction has decided to introduce the study of the Polish, Czechoslovakian and Serbian languages into several high and professional schools in Rumania. Professor Borsa, secretary of the ministry, expressed the hope that such an undertaking will further the present cordial relations which exist between Rumania and the other three nations concerned.

The secretary, a well-known botanist, stated that the move is reciprocal and that the interested nations hope thus to form closer political and commercial relationships, and to arm young men destined for services in these branches, with the languages necessary.

In the commercial field an exchange of students during summer vacations already has been initiated, and has proved practical. Such exchanges have been supplemented by long excursions under the leadership of experts in industry and commerce during shorter vacation period when modern factories and mines have been the object of study.

Although the actual teaching of the languages already has begun in Bucharest, teachers have not as yet been found for other leading centers such as Iassy, Cluj and Craiova. Before the entire plan can be made operative it has been said that an exchange of teachers may become necessary although there are minority groups in most cases to draw from.

600 MILES OF BREAD EATEN BY LONDONERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—If the total bread loaves known as half-quartern, were placed end to end the 25,000,000, eaten in London weekly, would stretch 600 miles. London imported, in a year, nearly 1,500,000 tons of wheat and 218,000 tons of flour in addition to home supplies.

To augment breakfast supplies over 140,000 tons of bacon and hams and 73,000 tons of eggs came into towns and 160 tons of butter were added to what was received from home farms. Australia, New Zealand and South America provided 660,000 tons of chilled and frozen meat as well as 111,000 tons of dried fruit, currants and raisins.

In response to the "Eat more fruit" campaign London took from overseas 621,000 tons of green fruit and vegetables and canned goods.

These purchases, amounting in all to nearly 5,000,000 tons, take no accounts of such foodstuffs as cocoa, rice, sago, honey, jam and marmalade.

Einstein, to Test Latest Theory, Needs Mirror 6,000,000,000,000 Miles Away

PASADENA, Calif., Feb. 18 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein continues to overturn the apple carts of natural science.

The latest he has tipped over is the quantum theory. He says when put to a test quantum mechanics are quite uncomfortable. As physicists know, laws of the quantum theory show that it is impossible to determine both the position and momentum of a particle of matter; that only one of these can be determined accurately.

The dance of the electrons goes on always, everywhere, the physicists say. They constitute all matter, and all matter is in violent, agitated motion, whether it is a solid bar or a glass of water.

Years ago physicists believed that all matter was just wavelengths. Then some laboratories found matter to be corpuscular, that is, small, minute independent particles. Then both theories were combined and out of these came the quantum mechanics theory, some 30 years ago, and it recently resolved into a theory of duality of structures, of both wavelength and corpuscular properties.

Dr. Einstein is regarded as one of the world's greatest men in the understanding of these laws and equations. He has revealed a number of times since he came to California six weeks ago a real delight in upsetting theories. In fact, he has been doing that all his life. He upset the long held theory of conservation of energy, when he produced years ago in Germany the equation showing that energy and mass were incontrovertible.

In a smaller way he has just amazed the physicists and mathematicians here in a talk on the "paradox of the statistical theory." In this he scrambled the quantum theory. The theory deals with radiation and propagation of light on the basis that all matter is built up of radiation.

First he said he knew of no actual experiment, but he outlined a theoretical experiment that is impractical only due to the time and distances involved.

Suppose, he said, you have a box filled with radiation. Then you have a mirror a light year away, that is 6,000,000,000,000 miles. You release a wave train or quanta from the box, and it speeds to the mirror, taking a year to get there. Then the mirror reflects it to a prism, 6,000,000,000,000 miles back.

By the quantum theory one can tell within certain limits the energy of the wave train and the place where it will hit the prism. But if one were to measure the box from which the radiation came, and the measurement were made even six months after the wave chain left, such an act of measurement would affect the energy of the wave chain even though it was 3,000,000,000,000 miles away.

"That is very uncomfortable to think about," said Dr. Einstein.

HUNGARIANS PROTEST TRIANON PEACE PACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST—At a united meeting of all the Hungarian Legal Associations held here, a memorandum was unanimously passed protesting against the Peace Treaty of Trianon as a danger to the peace, security and coöperation of the civilized world.

The memorandum will be translated into all European languages and will be broadcast to convince the foreign states "of the illegality and impossibility of the Trianon peace dictatorship."

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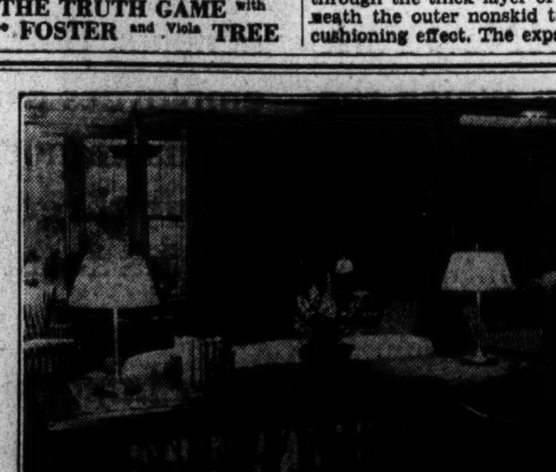
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THE HOME FORUM

When We Were Boys

"When we were boys, merry, merry boys,
When we were boys together."

AWAY back in the careless days of our boyhood, when the revels of the year reached their jubilee in the village soiree, we used to wonder at the enthusiasm roused among our masculine elders by the singing of those rollicking words. To the young boys, the song was but an item in a lengthy program, but, to the "old boys," it seemed to be an event and as the chorus shook the hall, elderly men sat back and sang lustily, aged men leaned forward and piped quaveringly, and if, in the audience, there were any male grown-ups who did not blend their voices in the deafening diapason, it was because their lips were already given over to a wide-spreading grin. As mere boys, without a past, we did not then understand such fervor over a song, but now that we, too, have put away boyhood's years, we do understand.

The day of the country boy commences with the rising of the sun, "who never came a wing too soon, nor brought too long a day." The sun taps softly at his window, beckoning him out, and follow he must, for the boy's world lies out-of-doors, where the birds are, and the moving, living things; the woods, the streams, and the couchant hills. He goes forth, leaving a household still asleep. Ah! those first breaths of early morning air; not until now, across the long years, do we realize how exhilarating they were. All the world—and a long summer day—lies fresh and fair before him.

The highest symbol of freedom, may it not be seen in the Boy greeting the world of nature in the rays of the rising sun? He takes no thought for the morrow; nay, more—he takes no thought for the day. Why should he? Is not the day, and the all-sufficing countryside, his heritage, and will not each succeeding hour bring its own freight of interests? Meanwhile, there is the bathing-pool down by the coppice where the stream swerves round the bank. The water is still cold, after the night air, but there is a thrill in the first icy touch as he plunges in from the big diving-stone. Last year he learned to swim, or rather he learned that he could swim, but the ecstasy of that first moment of buoyancy is today, forgotten. Where the stream flows shallow over a pebbled bed, he comes out, and scampers, leaping, along the bank to his starting point, the rushing air his only drying-towel. The swallows are already on the wing, and, high above, a skylark is twittering its joyous matin-song. Better get breakfast over, and be off on the day's adventures!

Perhaps the most romantic and comprehensive words in childhood's vocabulary are the "Once upon a time" of the story-telling hour. As the prelude to the play, they prepare the expectant thought for the opening scene, which, by all the canons of childish fancy, should reveal a wood. For a wood is one of those essential things, like the road that skirts it, and the castle on the height nearby. Still, there are woods and woods,—but the monarch of all woods is, undoubtedly, the pine wood,—the pine wood that flanks a heathered hill. Stateliness is there, grandeur, and imposing aloofness; yet in its shelter is found protection and friendly domicile for many pleasing, humble things.

The boy, passing from the sunlight of the high-road or the moorland, enters it, at once with eagerness and diffidence. It is not so much the change from the open to the shade that he feels; rather he is conscious of having strayed into another world, a world of stillness or of hushed sounds. Like pillars in a vast cathedral, the tall straight trees rise about him, and in the glooms of the receding aisles, he senses the presence of unseen creatures. Somewhere in the deeps a ringdove is cooing peacefully, and, overhead, a red squirrel leaps, playfully, across the upper branches. Yonder, too, on the green floor, lops a munching rabbit, and he hears the homely hum of a wandering bee, dropping in, in a friendly way, on the woodland flowers.

Blending with the sharp fragrance of the pines is another aroma, that of the wild blueberries. The wood here is carpeted with the small-leaved bushes, and the juicy fruit is beloved of the nomad boy. On a bright summer's morn, give him a pail and a lunch of bread and jam; one, or more, choice chums for company; pass the word, "whortle-berries," and, to the boy at least, all "warly (worldly) cares and warly men may a' gae tapsalteerie, O." Farmers, perhaps, it is better to avoid; they have an authoritative way with them, and in that part of the world where they rule, no accommodation appears to have been made for errant boys. Yet, if he avoids the farmer, he cannot resist the farm. Is it not the Noah's Ark of his infant days come to life,—and more besides? The farm-folk he likes, and a jug of warm milk is generally forthcoming to moisten his simple meal. It may be that one of the horses needs shoeing; if so, he is supremely happy, for the extended palm of the good-humored farm-boy makes the best of mounting stirrups, and the broad back of old Pete, as he clumps down the road to the smithy, is as safe and comfortable as any armchair. The blacksmith, too, is intelligent. He bids him man the bellows, and as the white flame roars through the cinders and reddens the iron shoe, though busy with his tools, he yet spares a chaffing word of commendation of the part played by the zealous blower. The clear ring of steel on the anvil, the pungent odour of burning horn as the hot shoe sizzles on the hoof,—they are of those sounds and smells that, through the years to come, will linger in the thought of the observant boy.

Past the door flows the smithy burn, a stream of endless delights to the roving lad. Minnows, galore, are in its pools, and on a summer evening, when the heat of the day has warmed the water and its big stones, a youthful figure, knee-deep in the purling current, will be seen, wooing, with sleeves uprolled, the wary trout. The boy's day is a long day; to him "the world is so full of a number of things." Important things, too, for who will assert that, in the ultimate judgment of human achievement, the boy's crude windmill or waterwheel, his whittled whistle, his sled, or his wabble-wheeled trolley, are of less significance than the finished products of the man's genius. In the final analysis, that which counts most is the thought we bring to our task, and by what standard shall we measure those of the boy and the man? Shall we turn to the poets, those who see what others only sense?

"Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing Boy.
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows
He sees it in his joy; . . .
At length the man perceives it die away
And fade into the light of common day."

Yet this note of pessimism in the man is the false note. For, ofttimes, when "the light of common day" dims, and twilight shadows gather, that early radiance rises again and gives to life its impulse and its glory. Deep down in the heart of every man, conceal it from the world though he may, lives on the Boy, and it is his secret delight when he feels, within, the stir of the urchin, to point at himself a mocking finger, and whisper, indulgently, "Peter Pan!"

W. F.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Johnson at Greenwich

We landed at the Old Swan, and walked to Billingsgate, where we took oars and moved smoothly along the silver Thames. It was a very fine day. We were entertained with the immense number and variety of ships that were lying at anchor, and with the beautiful country on each side of the river. . . .

I was much pleased to find myself with Johnson at Greenwich, which he celebrates in his "London" as a favorite scene. I had the poem in my pocket, and read the lines aloud with enthusiasm:

On Thames's banks in silent thought we stood,
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood:
Struck with the seat that gave Eliza birth,
We kneel and kiss the consecrated earth.

Afterward he entered upon the business of the day, which was to give me his advice as to a course of study. And here I am to mention, with much regret, that my record of what he said is miserably scanty. I recollect with admiration an animating blaze of eloquence, which roused every intellectual power in me to the highest pitch, but must have dazzled me so much, that my memory could not preserve the substance of his discourse; for the note which I find of it is no more than this: "He ran over the grand scale of human knowledge; advised me to select some particular branch to excel in, but to acquire a little of every kind."

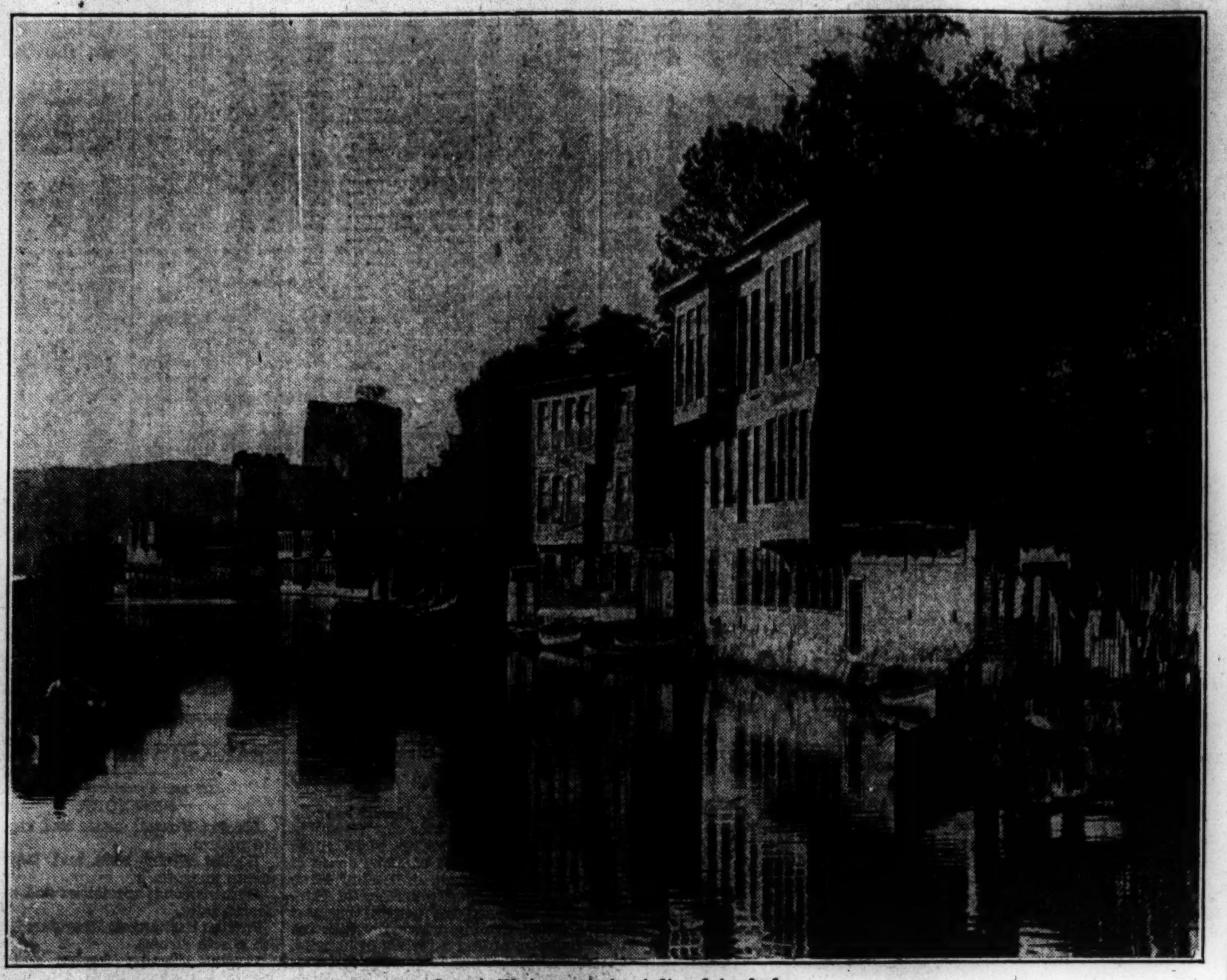
We walked in the evening at Greenwich Park. He asked me, I suppose by way of trying my disposition, "Is not this very fine?" Having no exquisite relish of the beauties of nature, and being more delighted with "the busy hum of men," I answered, "Yes, Sir; but not equal to Fleet-street." Johnson. "You are right, Sir."—From "Everybody's Boswell." Edited by F. V. MORLEY.

From a Swahili Rickshaw

Stepping to the edge of the sidewalk I raise my stick, and the next instant we are overwhelmed by the ensuing charge of rickshaw coolies, who have been awaiting the appearance of a customer as sprinters await the starter's pistol. The vehicle which we charter has a magnificent team. The sturdy native between the shafts is so full of energy that he can hardly contain himself, prancing like a restive horse while we are taking our seats and almost before we are settled dashing off with great leaps and bounds. In Dar-es-Salaam the rickshaw-boys keep up a sort of singsong as they run, the leader chanting snatches of a Swahili refrain to which the pusher shouts responses from behind. Unless you have some knowledge of Swahili it is always well to have the boys told where you wish to go by some one who speaks the language, for they will invariably answer, "Yes, bwana," to whatever instructions you may give them, whether they understand or not, and then start off in the opposite direction. On one occasion I told my boy to take me to Government House, and he landed me at the police station.

On the smooth red roads of the Tanganyikan capital, the rickshaw is a delightful form of transportation, in keeping with the picturesque and colorful setting. Here are none of the narrow, tortuous lanes and byways which make Zanzibar one of the quaintest and most bewildering of African cities, but instead a series of fine avenues, flanked by mangos, palms, and acacias, and intersected at regular intervals by shady cross streets. Leaving behind us the enticing shops of the Indian, Arab, and Cingalese traders, their dim interiors crowded with teakwood furniture, silks, brasswork, carved ivory, weapons, embroideries, we roll swiftly through the European business quarter, the street lined on either side by banks and outfitting stores and steamship agencies. . . .

Speeding silently down a thoroughfare that looks as though it were laid with ruby-red linoleum, shaded by flowering acacias whose boughs interlace overhead in a canopy of green, and bordered by the gorgeous flamboyant whose scarlet blossoms form a wall of living flame, we catch fleeting glimpses on the one hand of white-walled, red-roofed bungalows which peer coyly out at us from a smother of bougainvillea and frangipani and oleander, while on the other recur in rapid succession fascinating, verdure-framed vistas of the palm-fringed, peacock-tinted harbor, and, beyond, the shimmering, opalescent sea. The waves lap a sandy shingle a score of feet away; the intervening beach is alive and rustling with myriads of land-crabs, which scamper sideways with incredible agility; and an occasional flamingo, its legs like coral pipe-stems, takes hasty flight at our approach.—E. ALEXANDER POWELL, in "The Map That Is Half Unrolled."



Sweet Waters of Anatolia, Istanbul

Sweet Waters

A little stream
Where houses sleep
By water's rim;
Houses which dream
And memories keep
Locked within!

Ladies who sit
At close of day,
Beneath magnolia,
In the vision fit
Of this sweet waterway
In Anatolia.

CARIS E. MILLS.

THIRTY minutes by Bosporus ferry from the heart of the city of Istanbul, Turkey, is this little waterway in Asia. In olden times, it was a favorite Friday promenade for Turkish ladies of the wealthy families, their gorgeous rowboats or caiques drifting up and down the quiet waters. Gay carpets and satin cushions were spread upon the smooth turf bordering the stream, and here the ladies reclined in the shadows of magnolia, plane tree, sycamore and ash, eating the delicious sweets which their servants carried in baskets.

Today it is a favorite picnic ground for Istanbul inhabitants who escape from the rush of the city for a few hours to enjoy the luxury of doing nothing but drift in a caique through this quiet valley. In spring, children with their teachers study botany here where wild flowers grow so profusely in the rich soil. In April and early May, the banks are bright with violets, wild hyacinth, jonquils and scarlet poppies, and wistaria twines about the limbs of overhanging trees.

Wild fruit trees surround a picturesque pottery which fashions the quaint earthenware porous jars which keep water cool in summer. The Turkish potters work so swiftly that jars appear before the eye as if by magic. These jars of ancient graceful form, when covered with a glaze of bright green or yellow, give splashes of color to a little home.

The many windows of the Turkish houses face the sunset; their shadows are reflected in the still waters below as in a mirror. Turkish ladies gather upon the banks at sunset to take their "kafe," a word which has no corresponding single word in the English language, meaning to enter a state of complete mental rest.

Not far away is a beautiful fountain of carved white marble, ornamented with arabesques and gold inscriptions, surmounted by an overhanging roof, golden crescents beautifying each dome. An ancient tower guards the entrance to this little stream from the outside world.

The poet, Malheni, sings of these waters, which are known in Turkish as "Geuk Su," or Blue Water. "Sweet Waters" is a name given by Europeans. The valley is as colorful as a rare Persian miniature, but its great charm lies in its atmosphere of peace and remoteness—although so near one of the greatest cities of the East.

Flying Fish

It was a clear, hot, tropical day. The sea, deep blue, lay heaving gently. A voyager on board ship was standing near the bulwarks watching the water, when something passed quickly over its surface. It looked, at first, like a small piece of tissue paper, thrown from the ship and caught in a sudden wind; but no piece of tissue paper could travel as swiftly and as gracefully as this. It was a flying fish. Eagerly the voyager watched for more, and shortly afterward ten or twelve leapt from the sea and sped over its surface in varying lines of motion, so many shafts of silver over the bluest of blue waters. Some flew a hundred yards or more, tipping the wavelets in their course, and curving to right or left, their bodies silvered by the sunlight. Creatures of mood they seemed, for some ended their flight with glorious irresponsibility, and threw themselves into a wave with a careless splash, while others, speeding forward with neatness and precision, passed into a wave like an arrow.

Again, the voyager saw them in the late afternoon. The sun was setting. It had cast down the sea a path of gold that lived and moved with the rise and fall of the waves. For a magical moment, the white froth that passed down the ship's side became a network of golden meshes, and the flying fish skipped playfully across the sunlight, etching little lines of dots across the gold where their little, gleaming tails tipped the sea.

Mary Anderson Visits Victor Hugo

While resting in Paris before proceeding southward I had a charming interview with Victor Hugo in his own house. As the door opened and he entered the room I was greatly impressed by an atmosphere of power that seemed to surround the short, thick-set man with stubbly white hair and piercing eyes. His welcome was cordial, his manner full of that charm and courtesy which mark the gentleman of the old school. Among the many subjects touched upon he spoke enthusiastically of "les belles Américaines," whom he placed beside "les Françaises" for grace and beauty. During our conversation he kissed my hand several times in the French fashion, and I noticed that he always brought it to his lips, never stooping to meet it. I laughingly mentioned this to an intimate friend of his. "Ah," said he, "mon ami ne baisse pas la tête même pour les Américaines." Monsieur Hugo kindly asked us to prolong our stay for a reception at his house a few nights later, when he promised that we should meet all the interesting people in Paris. But visions of Italy rose up before me, and I was not tempted. He gave me his photograph, signing his name at the bottom.—MARY ANDERSON, in "A Few Memories."

Pacificadores

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

MUCHO se oye hablar hoy día de paz entre las naciones y de como se puede alcanzar. Hay sociedades para el fomento de la paz, y oradores proponen métodos diferentes para lograrla, tratando de educar el pensamiento público con respecto a ella. Todo eso es comendable y el despertar general es causa de gratitud. El abogar por la paz, y el mostrar del camino por el cual se puede alcanzar no es nuevo sin embargo. Hace veinte siglos, que había uno que sabía más de esta condición celestial que cualquier otro hombre que jamás pisó esta tierra y cuya vida entera fué una ilustración de como el individuo puede estar en paz consigo mismo y con sus semejantes. Más temprano aun el profeta Isaías, vislumbrando lo que Dios hace para el hombre, dijo: "Tú le guardarás en completa paz, cuyo pensamiento en ti persevera; porque en ti se ha confiado." (Según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera.)

Puesto que naciones y sociedades se componen de individuos, es evidente que si cada uno de estos individuos tuviera el secreto de la paz dentro de su propio corazón, la lucha de toda clase cesaría. Esto se puede conceder como posible, y sin embargo quedaría abierta la cuestión de cómo tal condición se pudiera conservar a pesar de injusticia y daño aparentes. La contestación a esta pregunta fué dada para todo tiempo en las palabras y obras de él, de quien leemos en la Epístola a los Efesios, "Porque él es nuestra paz, que de ambos hizo uno, derribando la pared intermedia de separación; dirimiendo en su carne las enemistades, la ley de los mandamientos en orden á ritos, para edificar en sí mismo los dos en un nuevo hombre, haciendo la paz." ¿Quiénes eran estos dos que fueron hechos uno y por qué iba eso a producir paz? se pudiera preguntar. La contestación a esta pregunta quedó algo oscura hasta que el descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana por Mary Baker Eddy penetró las tinieblas de malas interpretaciones con la luz de la Verdad iluminando muchas cosas. Esta luz de la Verdad enseñó la vida de nuestro Maestro como práctica por encima de lo que el materialismo podía entender. El que estaba demostrando Ciencia exacta, una Ciencia que hace posible obediencia gozosa a los dos grandes mandamientos, está por encima de toda duda.

Cuando uno mira alrededor suyo en el mundo, ¿no es evidente que todo parece llevar dentro de sí la simiente de conflictos, porque parece ser mescla de bueno y malo? ¿No parece cada individuo ser compuesto de estos elementos de conflicto? Confrontados por estas apariencias, ¿no tendríamos toda razón para desanimarnos con respecto al logro final de una paz permanente, si no fuera por la salvación segura ofrecida a nosotros por Cristo Jesús y confirmada por la Ciencia Cristiana?

¿Cómo es posible hacer de dos "un nuevo hombre"? En Génesis leemos que Dios hizo al hombre a su imagen y semejanza, y por cierto que Cristo Jesús presentó los atributos de un hombre parecido a Dios. ¡Aquí no había mezcla de bueno y malo, sino la pureza más completa de pensamientos y de obras! La Ciencia Cristiana explica claramente que elementos de conflicto no pertenecen a la verdad de la existencia, sino que son debidos solamente a la evidencia ilusoria de los sentidos materiales. Se coloca con firmeza en la premisa que sólo Dios, que es el bien infinito, cree al hombre y el universo, y que puesto que Dios, la Mente perfecta, desconoce el mal y es incapaz de mal en absoluto, tiene que pasar lo mismo con su imagen y semejanza. El mal con sus miserias acompañantes es por lo tanto nada más que una vista torcida de los sentidos materiales, que engañan a los hombres y les inducen a creer la mentira acerca de sí mismos y sus semejantes. Con el conocimiento inspirador de lo que el hombre es realmente, se pueden sustituir rasgos de carácter desfavorables por las cualidades del ser verdadero del hombre. La avaricia, causa prolífica de aflicción, puede ser sustituida por un sentimiento de gratitud por todas las bendiciones de Dios, y la enemistad por un deseo de ser justo y caritativo. Es, después de todo, el miedo de que podemos ser privados de algo, lo que trae lucha de toda clase.

Muchos creen que Dios es Amor, y, sin embargo, son temerosos con respecto a la conducta de sus semejantes. Consolando a sus discípulos sobre este punto, Cristo Jesús dijo: "No se turbe vuestro corazón; creéis en Dios, creed también en mí." No podemos creer en el Amor, como creador, sin reconocer la creación del Amor como siendo amante. La adherencia a esta gran verdad a pesar de toda evidencia contraria, cambiará progresiva y poderosamente el pensamiento del mundo entero.

En el libro "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" por Mary Baker Eddy leemos (pág. 329), "Si los hombres comprendiesen su origen verdadero y espiritual como siendo todo bendición, lucharían por obtener recurso a lo espiritual y estarían en paz." Así cada cual que desea, puede trabajar hacia este fin deseable de alcanzar una paz duradera. Un fundamento profundo y seguro puede ponerse quietamente en innumerables corazones humanos, y cada cual, trabajando, vigilando y orando por la consumación de este objeto, puede encontrar aliento en las palabras de nuestro Guía, "Bienaventurados los pacificadores: porque ellos serán llamados hijos de Dios."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Peacemakers

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUCH is heard in these days of peace between nations, and how it is to be brought about. Societies exist for the promotion of peace, and speakers advocate different methods of attaining it, endeavoring to educate the public thought in regard to it. All this is laudable, and the general awakening is cause for gratitude. Advocating peace, however, and showing how it may be achieved, is not new. Twenty centuries ago, there was one who knew more of this heavenly condition than anyone else who ever walked the earth, and whose whole life was an illustration of how the individual may be at peace with himself and his fellow men. Earlier still the prophet Isaiah, catching a glimpse of what God does for man, said, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee."

Nations and societies being made up of individuals, it is evident that if every one of these individuals had the secret of peace in his own heart strife of every sort would cease. This might be conceded as possible, and yet the question would remain as to how such a condition could be kept up in the face of apparent injustice and wrong. The answer to this question was given for all time in the words and works of him of whom it is said in Ephesians, "For he is our peace, who hath made both one, and hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us; having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace." What were the twain that were made into one, and why should this produce peace? one might ask. The answer to this question remained somewhat obscure until the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy threw into the darkness of misinterpretation the light of Truth and made plain many things. This light of Truth showed our Master's life to have been practical beyond the understanding of materialism. That he was demonstrating exact Science, Science that makes possible joyous obedience to the two great commandments, is beyond doubt.

As one looks about the world, is it not apparent that everything appears to have within it the seeds of conflict because it seems to be a mixture of good and evil? Does not each individual seem to be a compound of these conflicting elements? Faced with these appearances, would we not have every cause for discouragement as to the ultimate attainment of a permanent peace, were it not for the sure salvation held out to us by Christ Jesus and confirmed by Christian Science?

How is it possible to make "of twain one new man"? In Genesis we read that God made man in His own image and likeness, and certainly Christ Jesus presented the attributes of a Godlike man. Here was no mixture of good and evil, but the utmost purity of thought and deed! Christian Science clearly explains that conflicting elements are not the truth of being, but are due solely to the deceitful evidence of the material senses. It stands, squarely on the premise that God, who is infinite good, alone created man and the universe, and that God, perfect Mind, being utterly unconscious and incapable of evil, so must His image and likeness be. Evil with its attendant miseries is, then, but the distorted view taken by the material senses, which deceive men into believing the lie about themselves and their fellow men. With the inspiring knowledge of what man really is one can replace ugly traits with the qualities of man's true being. Greed, a prominent troublemaker, can be supplanted by gratitude for all of God's benefits, and enmity by the desire to be just and merciful. It is, after all, the fear that one is being deprived of something that brings on strife of all sorts.

Many believe that God is Love, but still are apprehensive in regard to the conduct of their fellow men. Comforting his disciples on this point, Christ Jesus said, "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me." We cannot believe in Love, the creator, without acknowledging Love's creation to be loving. Holding to this great truth in the face of all contrary evidence will gradually and greatly alter the thought of the whole world.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we read on page 329, "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace." So everyone who will may be a worker toward this desirable end of attaining a permanent peace. A deep and sure foundation may be quietly laid in countless human hearts; and each one working, watching, and praying for this consummation may be encouraged by the words of our Wayshower, "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

Robinson Crusoe's Pottery

I had a great employment upon my hands, as follows: viz., I had long studied, by some means or other, to make myself some earthern vessels, which, indeed, I wanted sorely, but knew not where to come at them. However, considering the heat of the climate, I did not doubt but if I could find out any clay, I might botch up some such pot as might, being dried by the sun, be hard enough and strong enough to bear handling, and to hold anything that was dry, and required to be kept so; and as this was necessary in preparing corn, meal, etc., which was the thing I was upon, I resolved to make some as large as I could, and fit only to stand like jars, to hold what should be put into them.

It would make the reader pity me, or rather laugh at me, to tell how many awkward ways I took to raise this paste; what odd, misshapen, ugly things I made; how many of them fell in, and how many fell out—the clay not being stiff enough to bear its own weight; how many cracked by the over-violent heat of the sun, being set out too hastily; and how many fell to pieces with only removing, as well before as after they were dried; and, in a word, how, after having labored hard to find the clay—to dig it, temper it, to bring it home, and work it—I could not make above two large earthen ugly things (I cannot call them jars) in about two months' labor.

Though I miscarried so much in my design for large pots, yet I made several smaller things with better success; such as little round pots, flat dishes, pitchers, and pipkins, and anything my hand turned to; and the heat of the sun baked them strangely hard.

But all this would not answer my end, which was to get an earthen pot to hold what was liquid, and bear the fire; which none of these could do. It happened after some time, making a pretty large fire for cooking my meat, when I went to put it out after I had done with it I found a broken piece of one of my earthenware vessels in the fire, burnt as hard as a stone, and red as a tile. I was agreeably surprised to see it, and said to myself that certainly they might be made to burn whole, if they would burn broken.

This set me to study how to order my fire so as to make it burn me some pots. I had no notion of a kiln, such as the potters might burn in, or of glazing them with lead, though I had some lead to do it with; but I placed three large pipkins, and two or three pots, in a pile, one upon another, and placed my firewood all round it, with a great heap of embers under them. I plied the fire with fresh fuel round the outside, and upon the top, till I saw the pots in the inside red-hot quite through, and observed that they did not crack at all; when I saw them clear red, I let them stand in that heat about five or six hours, till I found one of them, though it did not crack, did melt or run; for the sand which was mixed with the clay melted by the violence of the heat, and would have run into glass if I had gone on; so I slacked my fire gradually till the pots began to abate of the red color, and watching them all night, that I might not let the fire abate too fast, in the morning I had three very good (I will not say handsome) pipkins, and two other earthen pots, as hard burnt as could be desired, and one of them perfectly glazed with the running of the sand.

No joy at a thing of so mean a nature was ever equal to mine, when I found I had made an earthen pot that would bear the fire.—DANIEL DEFOE, in "Robinson Crusoe."

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UPWARD TREND PERSISTS IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Advance, Though Hampered by Some Selling —Several Good Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP) — The stock market settled down to a quiet, orderly upturn today.

Bulls apepared to have been tamed by recent setbacks, and willing to proceed at a pace more in keeping with the moderate pace of business recovery.

It has been no secret in Wall Street that conservative banking interests viewed the tendency to stir up a widespread orgy of speculation at this time as unsound, and some observers express the opinion that blocks of stock were dropped upon the market earlier in the week as a warning to over-zealous bulls.

Brisk short covering in the last hour gave stocks a strong closing tone. Steel shares were particularly strong, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic and Vanadium rising 2 to 3 points net.

American Can made a new 1931 high with a gain of 3. Allied Chemical, Auburn Auto and J. I. Case advanced 4 to 5.

Coppers improved with the rise in the price of the metal. Anaconda, Kennecott and American Smelting were up 1 to 2. Sales approximated 2,500,000 shares.

The steel shares moved up further in response to the somewhat brighter news from the automobile industry. Republic Steel, which is largely dependent on the motor trade, was reported to have stepped up its ingot output to 80 per cent of capacity, which places this third unit in the industry well ahead of the industry as a whole, which is working at only little more than 50 per cent of capacity.

Motor Industry Active

While the sudden improvement in automotive demand is admittedly encouraging, the steel trade is nonetheless inclined to view it conservatively. It appears that motor makers underestimated their raw material demands, and have placed several rush orders. The industry wonders how well the demand will be maintained when these orders are filled.

Motor executives state that the recent increases in output have been in response to genuine dealer requirements to satisfy public buying. Motor output is still well below the levels necessary to bring 1931 production up to the generally estimated 4,000,000 units or more, but the second quarter of the year will probably tell the tale.

Copper shares were helped by the third ¼-cent-a-pound price increase in recent weeks, carrying the red metal price up to 10¼ cents. The sudden and temporary advance from 9½ to 12 cents a few months ago has apparently taught producers to go slowly in their efforts to reëstablish the metal at a profitable level. With stocks on hand now definitely on the decline, hopes for success of the present move are more sanguine. Silver also again firmed although the trade was not very hopeful of definite improvement unless some international agreement is reached.

The earnings statements of food and utility companies have in the main helped those shares. Adverse dividend actions by Laclede Gas, Puget Sound Power & Light and Stone & Webster were regarded as due to special causes not seriously affecting the utility industry as a whole. Stone & Webster advanced after cutting its payment from $4 to $3 annually, as its earnings statement showed the new rate more than earned in 1930.

Call money was again available in the outside market at 1 per cent, although a little firmer tendency in credit appeared with another advance of ⅛ of 1 per cent in acceptance rates.

Rail Bonds Higher

Bonds took another step toward stability today as railroad obligations that are widely held by banks and other institutions set a good pace.

Price movement lacked uniformity because many laggards were scattered throughout the list but the tone of the market was distinctly improved and activity accelerated. The advance of some railroad issues to the high level of the year suggested that banks were more active than they have been in recent weeks in adding bonds to their portfolios. They have been hesitant due to the uncertainty as to the Treasury's plans for financing, complicated by the soldiers' bonus.

Some bankers, however, share the opinion that it will be some time before the amount of additional money required from the capital market will be known.

There was a wide divergence of opinion in banking circles in respect to what policy the Treasury will pursue in its current operations. In view of the Treasury deficit, a short-term debt of approximately $2,800,000,000 and refunding operations of war loans callable in the next two years, Wall Street has speculated upon the plan the Government will pursue in refunding $1,100,000,000 3½ per cent notes due March 15. Whether it would be refunded through another note issue entirely or partly with a bond issue was puzzling the financial community.

Among the bright spots in the railroad list were the Boston & Maine obligations. They celebrated their addition to the list of bonds legal for savings banks by attaining new high prices for the year. Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington 4½s, and Buffalo General Electric Company 4½s, series B, are other additions announced by the banking department in a supplemental list.

COMMUNITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .92	$ .94⅞	$1.34⅞
Corn, 2 yellow	.81	.84	1.00⅝
Oats, 2 white	.43¾	.44⅛	.54
Flour	4.65	4.70	6.20
Beef, family	17.75	18.00	29.00
Pork	26.50	28.50	29.50
Lard	.0875	.0855	.1110
Cotton, mid-up	.1115	.1100	.1540
Zinc	.0400	.0405	.0530
Iron	17.75	17.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	34.00
Copper	.10¼	.10	.18
Tin	.2640	.2615	.3850
Rubber	.0762½	.0795	.1640
Sugar	.0450	.0450	.0495
Lead	.0460	.0450	.0625
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 19	Feb. 18
12⅞	9	..	Abitibi	4700	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
47	39¼	6	Abitibi pf	400	40	39	39¾	39½
23	16⅛	1.60	Adams Ex	1100	22⅛	21⅝	22	21⅝
90	83½	5	Adams Ex pf	130	90	88	88	..
5½	2⅞	..	Adv-Rumely	1800	4½	4⅛	4½	4¼
20½	11½	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	19	19	19	19
¾	⅝	..	Ahumada	400	½	½	½	½
104½	92½	3¶	Air Reduc	1300	100⅞	97⅞	100⅞	98
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Airway El	1500	9⅛	9	9⅛	8½
9⅛	7	.40	Alaska Jun	6500	9¼	9	9⅛	9
45	40	1.80¶	Allegh Stl	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	44
12⅞	7¾	..	Alleghany	6200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	11
58½	39¾	5½	Alleghany pf	200	58	58	58	..
59	39¾	5¾	Allegh pf xl	100	55½	55½	55½	..
179½	153½	6¶	Allied Chem	3200	168⅞	164¾	167½	164
124	122	7	Allied Ch pf	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
38¼	32⅞	3	Allis-Chal	2100	37¾	35⅞	37⅛	36
18⅞	15	2	AL Port Cem	300	17½	17	17⅛	17⅝
21	17½	2	Amerada	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
62¾	54⅞	3¶	Am Bk Note	200	58	58	58	59½
29¾	20	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	4100	29¾	26	29¾	25½
4¾	2⅛	..	Am Beet S	100	4	4	4	..
36½	32	2.40	Am Brake	200	36½	36½	36½	..
11⅞	8½	..	Am Br Bov	1400	11¼	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜
121⅝	106¼	4¶	Am Can	25660	123¼	119⅞	123¼	119¼
148	145	7	Am Can pf	300	149	149	149	..
34½	27	6	Am Car & F	200	34⅝	34½	34⅝	33⅛
81½	74⅞	7	Am Car pf	200	80	80	80	..
38	29⅞	3	Am Chain	400	34	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛
45	38¼	2¶	AmChicle	1300	45⅝	45	45	44½
19½	14¼	2.40	Am Colortype	200	16	15½	16	..
14½	9	1.60¶	Am Com Alc	600	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅛
29	19	..	Am European	400	29	28½	28½	..
41⅜	26¾	..	Am & FPw	27500	41¼	40	40¾	40½
85	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	85	85	85	82½
97⅛	85¼	7	Am & FP 7	400	97½	97	97½	..
31⅜	23¾	3¶	Am Ice	200	30	30	30	30
22⅞	18½	2¶	Am Int Corp	1900	22¾	21⅞	22½	21⅝
10⅝	7	..	Am Hawaii	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
26⅞	20⅜	2	Am Loco	2300	27¼	24½	26½	25½
21	16⅜	3	Am Metals	600	21⅜	20⅛	21⅜	20
39⅞	22½	7	Am Nat G pf	190	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	28¼
55½	45	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1300	54⅞	53⅞	54¼	53
98⅜	94⅞	6	Am P&L 6	100	98	98	98	..
81	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	80½	80½	80½	80⅛
19½	15½	1	Am Radiat	5800	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18⅜
35¼	26⅞	2¶	Am Roll Mill	7800	36⅛	33⅝	36⅛	33½
65⅞	57	5	Am Saf Raz	400	62	62	62	62
52½	40½	4	Am Smelt	5700	52½	51½	52½	50⅝
133	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	132¾	132¾	132¾	133
29½	25	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	29½	28	29½	28
53	42¾	5	Am Sugar	100	52½	52½	52½	52½
23½	15¼	5	Am Tel & Cab	50	22¾	20	20	22½
196⅞	176¼	9	Am Tel & T	12900	194½	192¾	194½	193
71¾	53¾	1¶	Am Wat W	7300	71¼	69	69¾	69½
105	101¼	6	Am Wat W 6	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102¾
70½	54¼	..	Am WW ct	1000	70¼	69½	70¼	70½
11⅞	6⅛	..	Am Wool	1800	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9
35⅜	21	..	Am Wool pf	2600	33⅛	32	32½	32⅛
4	2	..	Am Writ ct	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
6½	4½	..	Am Zinc	200	6	5½	5⅝	..
40	29¾	2½	Anaconda	22400	40	39	39⅞	38⅛
33½	27	2.40	Anchor Cap	2300	34	31	34	31
18¼	13⅜	1	Andes Cop	300	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	..
18	15½	2	Arch Dan	600	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
72	60¼	7	Armour D pf	400	63	62	62	..
4½	3	..	Arm Ill A	15400	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
2⅞	2	..	Arm Ill B	1200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
47	30⅜	7	Arm Ill pf	400	31	30	30⅛	30⅜
28⅞	24⅛	4	Asso Apparl	900	26¾	26	26⅛	26¾
27	22	2½	Asso Dry G	600	27⅛	26½	26½	26⅞
31	26½	2	Asso Oil	20	31	31	31	31
202⅝	178½	10	Atchison	600	200⅜	199	200¼	199
106⅛	102½	5	Atchison pf	100	106	103	106	..
120	105	10¶	Atl Coast L	500	110	106	110	110
23½	18	1¶	Atl Refin	1100	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜
54	45½	4¶	Atlas Pwd	200	51	49	51	..
13½	8⅞	1¶	Atlas Stores	100	11	11	11	..
205	101½	4¶	Auburn Auto	4500	193¾	189	190¾	188¼
51¾	51½	4.49	Austin Cred	200	51½	51½	51½	51½
2⅜	1	..	Auto Sales	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
4¾	3	..	Aviation	1400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
			—B—					
25¾	20¾	1¾	Baldwin	2400	25½	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛
97	88½	7	Baldwin pf	60	95	94½	95	94⅞
84¼	68⅛	7	Balt & O	2400	84⅜	83	84⅛	83¼
80	72¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	80	80	80	..
1½	1¼	..	Barnet	100	1½	1½	1½	..
14⅜	11¼	1	Barnsdall A	300	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
77¼	65	4	Beatrice	600	75⅞	74	75⅞	74⅛
23¾	16⅞	1	Bendix	8100	23⅝	23	23	23
41¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	1200	40⅜	40	40⅜	40
63	45⅝	6	Beth Steel	16000	63	61¼	63	60⅞
123	114½	7	Beth Steel pf	400	121¾	121⅛	121¾	121⅛
27⅜	24	1½	Blak Knox	400	26⅞	26½	26⅝	27
95	92	7	Bloom'dale pf	10	92	92	92	..
32½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1300	32⅞	30½	32½	31⅛
63	60	4¶	Bon Ami A	200	63	63	63	62
73⅜	67½	3¶	Borden	4600	73⅜	72¾	72⅞	72½
30⅛	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	17500	30⅛	29⅛	29¼	29¼
21½	16½	1½	Briggs	30400	21¼	20⅝	21	20⅝
3¾	2	..	Brockway	400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
64¾	58¾	4	Bklyn Man T	6900	64¾	63¾	64	63
55	52½	5	Bkyn-Qu'n pf	200	53	52½	53	..
120	103	5	Bykn Un G	118¼	118	118¼	118¼	116⅛
35½	32¾	3	Brown Shoe	100	34	34	34	..
9½	5½	..	Bruns Term	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
19⅞	14¼	1	Bucyrus	800	20⅛	18¼	20⅛	18⅞
34⅞	25	1¾	Bucy cv pf	500	34	32¾	34	32½
5¼	4	1	Budd Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
12	9	1	Budd Wheel	700	11⅞	10⅞	11½	11
21⅛	11¾	..	Bullard	400	20⅝	19½	20½	20
15¾	11¼	3	Bulova Watch	100	15	15	15	14⅞
51	25¾	1½	Burns Br A	100	25¾	25⅞	25⅞	27
32¼	21½	1	Burroughs	1800	30⅞	29¾	30⅜	29⅞
30½	23¼	2½	Bush Term	200	30½	30½	30½	30⅜
16	12¾	..	Butterick	600	14	13⅞	14	13⅛
64⅜	37⅜	..	Byers	2300	64⅞	60	64¾	59⅝
105	99⅞	7	Byers pf	50	106	106	106	..
			—C—					
53	42¾	4	Calif Pack	100	49½	49½	49½	50⅛
1⅛	⅝	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	1
15½	11¾	1	Campbell	500	15	14⅝	14⅞	14½
10½	8	..	Calu & Hecla	1000	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9¼
36	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	1200	35⅜	34⅞	35	35
44⅝	38½	2½	Can Pac	1400	45	44	45	44½
20¾	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	600	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	..
14	9½	..	Capital Adm	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
36	30	..	Capital A pf	100	33	33	33	..
130¼	81¾	6	Case Thsh	9500	124¾	119¾	123¾	119¼
52½	26⅞	3	Caterpillar	6500	51	49⅞	50⅞	50
24⅞	20	1½	Cen Aguirre	100	23	23	23	23
5	2½	..	Century Rib	100	4	4	4	..
65	50	7	Cent Rib pf	100	67½	67	67½	65
28⅞	22½	2	Cerro de P	3000	28½	27⅛	28⅛	26½
4⅞	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	1400	5⅜	4½	4½	4
23¼	17¾	1.80	Checker Cab	3000	21½	21	21½	21⅜
50⅜	40	3	Ches Corp	2000	49	48½	49	48
46½	39½	2½	Ches & Ohio	2500	45	44	44½	43½
2¾	⅞	..	Chi & Alton	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alton pf	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
7⅞	6⅛	..	Chi Gt West	100	7	7	7	..
25	19¼	..	Chi Gt West pf	1600	24⅜	22⅞	24¾	23
8⅞	5¼	..	Chi M&SP	400	7¾	7⅛	7½	7⅞
15⅜	9½	..	Chi M&SP pf	1800	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	13¼
44¾	33	3	Chi & NW	400	43½	43⅜	43⅜	43
65½	47¼	7	Chi RI	400	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	61
90	84	6	Chi RI 6%	100	86	86	86	..
100¼	94	7	Chi RI 7%	100	99½	99½	99½	99⅝
33¾	25½	2.40	Childs	1500	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	32¼
35	26	3½	Chile Copper	10	35	34¼	35	..
21⅞	15⅞	1	Chrysler	6500	21¼	20¼	21	21¼
37	35¾	3.60¶	City Ice	800	36⅝	36¼	36½	36½
81½	77¼	6½	City Ice pf	40	81¼	80¼	80⅛	..
4⅜	2¾	..	City Stores	100	3¼	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
166⅞	142⅛	6	Coca Cola	200	163¼	162¾	163	162
51¼	50½	3	Coca Cola A	200	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	..
49⅞	47	2½	Col Palm	200	48	48	48	..
15	9	..	Collins&A	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
30¼	21⅞	1	Colo F&I	1400	32¼	29⅜	33	28⅜
42⅜	33¼	2¶	Colum Gas	7500	40	39¼	39¼	39¼
107	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	107	107	106
110	73⅛	6	Col Carbon	1300	105⅞	104	105¼	104
11⅞	7¾	¾	Col Graph	1800	11½	11	11¼	10⅞
21¼	18⅛	2	Com Cred	1000	21	20½	20⅝	20½
84	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	10	84	84	84	..
23½	20	1¾	Com Cred pf	50	21¼	21½	21¼	..
35½	34	3	Com Cred A	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½
24¼	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	10	24	24	24	24
90	83	6	Com Inv Tr cv pf	400	85¼	85	85¼	85
31	25	1.60¶	Com Inv Tr	1400	30¼	30⅛	30¼	30
5	2⅞	..	Com Inv war	500	4⅞	4	4⅞	..
20¼	15⅛	1	Com Sol	7000	20¼	19¾	19¾	19⅝
10⅜	8	.60	Commwlth So	2000	10	9⅞	10	10
99⅞	91½	6	Com So 6pf	300	98	97¼	98	..
11⅜	6⅞	6	Congoleum	400	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11
15	9⅝	3	Con Film	1000	14¼	14	14	14
18⅞	15⅜	2	Con Film pf	1200	18¾	18	18¾	..
97½	88⅛	4	Con Gas	8500	97¼	96	96¼	95¾
104¼	102	5	Con Gas pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
40	34½	6	Con Ry C pf	300	40⅛	39	40⅛	39⅞
8½	6½	1.20	Container A	200	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7¼
29⅜	17¾	..	Cont Bak A	700	27⅞	27⅛	27½	27⅛
3⅜	2¼	..	Cont Bak B	100	3	3	3	3
58⅛	47	2½	Cont Can	5000	58¾	57	58⅛	56⅞
14	10½	1	Cont Dia Fib	200	12½	12½	12½	..
50⅞	41	2.40	Cont Ins	500	50½	49¼	50	49⅝
4⅛	2⅞	..	Cont Motors	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
12	9¼	..	Cont Oil	1500	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
11⅜	8½	1	Cont Shares	2000	10⅛	9½	9⅞	9½
86⅝	76½	3¶	Corn Prod	3500	86⅜	85½	86⅜	86
14⅞	8¼	..	Coty	700	13¾	13	13⅛	13⅝
31	27	2¶	Cream of Wh	400	29⅞	29	29⅞	28⅝
36¾	31	..	Crown Cork	400	37	36	37	35¾
106	103	7	Crucible pf	20	104¼	104⅛	104¼	104¼
2¾	1⅛	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
5⅞	4	..	Cuba Co	500	5	4¾	5	..
5¼	3	..	Cub Am S	100	4	4	4	..
45	41	4	Cudahy	200	44⅝	44½	44⅝	44½
100	89⅞	6	Curtis Pub	400	92	91½	91½	..
118½	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	118	118	118	118
4⅝	2⅞	..	Curtiss Wr	1800	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅛
7½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	400	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6½
41	31	3½¶	Cutler	100	31½	31½	31½	31⅜
			—D—					
20	13½	..	Davison	600	20	16⅞	18⅛	..
155	141	9	Del & H	400	155	154	155	..
102	80	6¶	Del Lack & W	100	94⅛	94½	94½	94
19⅛	13	1.20	Devoe & R A	800	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18
22⅝	14⅞	..	Diamond M	1000	21	20¼	20¾	20⅛
25½	24⅜	..	Diamond M pf	100	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25½
11⅝	8⅞	1	Dome Mine	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¼
19	14¼	1.20	Dome Store	100	19	19	19	18½
97	83¼	4¶	Dupont	9000	95¼	92½	94⅞	93
			—E—					
11¾	7½	1¼¶	Eastern RM	1100	11¾	10½	11	..
173⅞	143⅜	5¶	East Kodak	1300	171½	169	171½	167¾
130⅞	128¾	6	East Kodak pf	20	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞
18¼	13¾	1.60	Eaton Axle	1800	18⅞	18⅛	18½	17¼
69	35½	..	Eitingon pf	700	67	65	65	66
62⅜	50⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	6000	62¼	60⅜	61⅞	59⅞
54⅜	38¼	1	Elec P&L	8500	53⅞	53	53⅞	53⅛
94⅝	86	6	El P&L 6 pf	100	93½	93½	93½	93½
59⅜	50⅝	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	59	59	59	59
41	30	5	End John	300	37¼	36⅛	37¼	36¼
45	38	2.40	Eng P S	400	44½	43½	43½	43⅛
87	81	5	Eng P S 5 pf	100	86	86	86	..
35⅜	30⅜	2½	Equit Bldg	100	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31½
37	28	..	Erie	100	36½	36	36½	35
45	39	4	Erie 1 pf	100	43½	42½	42½	43
6¼	4½	..	Evans Auto L	100	10	10	10	6⅛
25	20	½	Ex [illegible]	10	21½	21½	21½	..
			—F—					
7	5½	..	Fairbanks pf	10	6	6	6	..
25½	22	1.60	Fairb Morse	1000	25½	24	24¾	24
6	3¾	..	Fashion Pk	100	6	6	6	5¾
13⅞	10	1	Fed Screw W	300	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	12⅞
30	22	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛
55⅜	46¾	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	55	54⅜	55	55¼
18⅛	17	..	Firestone	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
63	56½	6	Firestone pf	100	60	60	60	..
51½	41	2½	First Nat St	300	50	50	50	50
¾	½	..	Fisk Rubber	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	2	..	Fisk 1pf cv	22	2½	2⅛	2⅛	..
107	97	6	Florsheim S pf	50	102	101¾	102	101½
16⅛	12	..	Follansbee B	400	16	15¾	16	15
63⅜	41½	2	Foster & Wh	12400	62¾	60⅞	62½	59⅞
39⅞	22¼	..	Fourth Nat In	400	30⅝	30¼	30¼	29⅞
38⅞	25⅞	4	Fox A	14100	37⅛	34⅝	37	36⅝
40½	28½	4	Freeport Tx	9300	40½	38	40¼	38
			—G—					
6	3½	..	Gabriel A	500	6	5½	6	5½
57½	50½	5	Gamewell	140	57½	57½	57½	56½
6⅞	4⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
78⅞	57⅞	4	Gen Am Tk	800	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	68½
45	24¼	3	Gen Asphalt	6400	45	43½	44½	42½
9¼	6¼	..	Gen Bronze	500	9	8½	9	8¼
9	7	..	Gen Cable	300	8	8	8	..
20	15⅛	..	Gen Cable A	100	18	18	18	18
50¼	41⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	48000	50⅛	49	49¾	48⅞
12⅛	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
55	47⅞	3	Gen Foods	3700	55	54⅛	54⅝	54
70	54	6	Gen G&E cv pf	800	69¾	67½	69⅝	68½
8¼	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	28900	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	7¼
91	75	8	Gen G&E 8%	20	91	91	91	91
48⅞	44	3	Gen Mills	200	46¾	46	46¾	45
44¼	35¼	3¶	Gen Motors	21500	42½	41⅞	42½	41¾
100¼	95	5	Gen Mot pf	200	99¾	99¼	99¼	99⅞
33⅞	31⅛	2.62¶	Gen Ital Ed	200	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	..
19¾	14⅞	6a	Gen Pub Svc	700	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19½
28	21⅞	4	Gen O Ad A	300	26⅞	25¼	26⅞	..
9½	7⅛	..	Gen O Ad	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
15⅞	6¼	..	Gen Theater	1500	15¼	14½	14⅞	14¾
76½	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	300	76	74¾	76	75⅛
112¼	104¾	6	Gen Ry S pf	10	109	109	109	110
6⅞	5¼	..	Gen Realty	1300	6	5⅞	6	6
55	40	4¶	Gen Refrac	500	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51
34	21¼	1	Gillette	3300	32½	31⅛	31⅜	31¼
69½	62¾	5	Gillette pf	1400	67¾	67	67⅝	68
7½	4½	..	Gimbel Br	1400	7⅜	7	7⅛	7⅝
16⅛	8⅞	..	Glidden	4400	16	15½	16	15⅝
78	64¾	7	Glidden ppf	90	73	70⅛	72⅛	70⅛
9¼	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1100	8⅝	8	8⅝	8
39⅜	31¼	2½	Gold Dust	4000	38¾	38	38⅜	37⅞
18	15¼	..	Goodrich	800	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17¼
48	38⅜	5	Goodyear	1200	46⅜	45⅞	46¾	45⅛
89	81	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	88¾	88	88¾	..
8¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	300	9	8½	9	8½
55	50	7	Gotham pf ww	30	55	55	55	..
53½	52	..	Gotham pf xw	60	53½	53½	53½	..
6⅞	4⅛	..	Gould Cp A	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
5¼	3⅞	..	Gramam-P	2400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
20	15⅛	2	Granby	4500	20	19	20	18¾
24⅞	19⅛	..	Grand Silver	1300	23⅞	23	23¼	23½
16⅜	10⅝	..	Grand Union	200	15½	15⅛	15½	15
26	20	3	Granite City	500	26	24	26	..
32⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	100	32	32	32	32½
69½	58½	5	Grt Nor pf	1000	68½	68	68	68⅛
21¼	19½	3¶	Grt Nor Ore	500	21¼	21	21¼	21⅛
4⅞	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	2200	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
31¼	18⅝	..	Gulf Steel	100	30	30	30	31¼
			—H—					
8¾	6⅞	..	Hahn Dpt St	200	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
56	55	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	55	55	55	53½
17	16	2	Hall Print	100	16	16	16	..
94	89½	7	Hanna 1pf	10	94	94	94	..
44¼	39	2¶	Harbison	1700	43¼	42⅛	42½	43
10⅝	9	2	Hartman A	1600	10⅜	10	10	10¼
7	3¾	..	Hartman B	11540	7	6⅛	6⅞	6
40½	39½	2¶	Hawaiian P	30	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
4⅞	3½	..	Hayes Body	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
94¾	87	5	Hershey Ch	800	94¾	93	94½	93½
99	93	4¶	Hershey pf	300	97	97	97	98
10½	5⅝	..	Hollander	100	10	10	10	10
31½	26	2½¶	Holland F	100	31	31	31	30¾
88	81	6¶	Homestake	100	85½	85½	85½	88
7	4	..	Houdaille B	1200	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
57	35¼	10¶	Houston Oil	3300	55¾	53¾	54½	52⅜
12¼	8¼	..	Houston Oil new	2900	11⅝	11⅛	11½	11½
26⅝	21	4¶	Howe Sound	4200	26⅞	25½	26¾	25
26	18⅝	3	Hudson Mot	1700	21¼	20¾	21¼	21
12¼	7¾	..	Hupp Motors	1600	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
			—I—					
88¾	69⅞	7	Ill Central	1100	86	85¼	86	84
3⅜	2⅜	..	Indian Mot	200	3⅜	3	3⅜	3⅛
4⅜	3¾	..	Indian Refin	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
82⅛	45	4	Ind Rayon	6500	82⅛	80	81¼	80½
182	164	4	Ingersoll R	300	170	170	170	171
66	59⅞	4	Inland Steel	600	68	65	68	64¾
10¾	7⅝	..	Inspiration	1200	10¾	10	10½	9⅞
8½	5⅞	.40	Insuran Sh	600	9	8⅝	9	8¼
9	6¾	.60	Insuran M ctfs	10	9	9	9	8⅛
31⅝	24½	..	Interboro RT	300	31⅜	30	30¾	29¾
28¾	26¾	..	Int R8 cd	100	30	30	30	..
4½	3⅛	..	Int Agri	400	4½	3¼	4½	3½
49½	47	7	Int Agri ppf	200	47¼	47	47¼	46½
173½	145½	6¶	Int Business	600	172	170	172	170
12⅛	9⅞	.50	Int Carriers	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
62½	49⅝	4	Int Cement	400	59¾	58¼	59½	59¼
4	1¾	..	Int Combus	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
39¾	24	..	Int Comb pf	400	35⅞	35	35⅞	..
57⅞	48	2½	Int Harv	1700	57½	56½	57	56
142	131	7	Int Harv pf	300	142	141½	141½	..
29⅝	21⅞	2b	Int Hyd El	200	29	28⅜	28⅞	33½
68	55	4	Int Match pf	400	66¼	65⅜	66¼	66½
18⅜	13⅞	.60	Int Nickel	39300	18⅜	17¼	18½	16¾
40	31	7	Int Paper 7%	40	36	36	36	..
9⅛	6⅞	..	Int P&P A	100	8½	8½	8½	..
4⅛	2⅜	..	Int P&P C	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
15	11	..	Int Print Ink	100	13½	13½	13½	..
65	54	6	Int Print I pf	10	54	54	54	..
42	37¼	3	Int Salt	1400	40	39¼	40	39⅛
9	5	..	Inv Equ	200	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅛
			—J—					
57½	39¼	3¶	Jewel Tea	400	55	54¼	54¾	53
74⅞	62½	3	Johns Man	2800	72½	70	72	70
¾	½	..	Jordan Mot	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
			—K—					
114½	113¾	6	KC P&Lt B pf	10	114½	114½	114½	..
7	5⅜	1.03	Karstadt	100	6	6	6	..
22⅝	16⅛	2.50	Kayser	4400	22	21⅛	22	21¼
2	1⅝	..	Kelly Spring	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28¼	21⅝	2	Kelsey Wh	700	27½	27	27⅛	27¼
13	8¾	..	Kelvinator	16800	13	12	12⅜	11¾
38⅜	20	6¶	Kendall pf	10	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	35½
29⅜	22½	2	Kennecott	24000	29¼	28½	29⅛	27⅞
1½	⅞	..	Ko'ster Rad	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27⅞	25	1.60	Kresge	300	27	27	27	27
24¾	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	2300	24¼	23⅞	24¼	24⅛
28⅞	18	1	Kroger	2700	27⅛	26½	27	26⅞
			—L—					
17⅛	11	2	Lane Bryant	100	13	13	13	..
18¼	13⅝	1	Leh P Cem	100	18	18	18	17⅞
8⅜	6¼	..	Leh V Coal	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
65¾	54	3	Lehman	400	64⅞	64	64¾	64
33⅝	23½	..	Lima Loco	400	30	30	30	29⅞
51½	41⅜	4	Liquid Car	200	51	50	51	50¾
63½	46¼	3¶	Loews Inc	28800	63	61¾	62	60¾
98	83	6½	Loews pf xw	300	98	98	98	..
5	2¾	..	Loft Inc	8500	5	4⅝	5	..
4	3	..	Long Bell A	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	4¼
53⅞	43¾	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	600	53⅜	52⅛	53⅜	53
33¼	27	1¾	Lou G&E A	700	32⅜	31¾	32	32¼
111	90⅛	7	Louis & N	200	106⅛	106	106	109¼
18¾	11	..	Ludlum Steel	3000	18⅜	17	17¼	16⅜
52¼	35	..	Lud St cv pf	400	43½	40¼	40¼	46⅛
			—M—					
36	32⅞	2½	McCall	100	34	34	34	34
51¾	34	2	McCrory Str	72000	50	49	49⅜	51¾
24⅛	20¾	1	McIntyre	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅞
81⅞	71½	4¶	McKeesport	1900	80½	79½	80½	79¼
9½	7	..	McLellan	700	9½	8½	8⅞	8¾
42⅜	35¾	4	Mack Trucks	3500	41⅞	40½	41⅛	41
100⅞	83	2¶	Macy	500	97½	96¾	96¾	96¾
5⅞	5	..	Madison Sq	200	5½	5½	5½	..
25	20¼	3	Magma Cop	900	26¼	24⅞	26	24
3½	2½	..	Mallinson	100	3½	3½	3½	3¼
4	½	..	Manati Sug	70	3	3	3	3
37⅜	32⅞	.80	Man Elv mg	4100	37⅜	36	36⅛	35
11	7¼	3	Man Shirt	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛
23½	19⅝	1.20	Marine Mid	400	22⅝	22½	22½	22½
10½	8	..	Mkt St Ry pf	20	10½	10½	10½	9⅞
29⅞	23	2¶	Marlin Rock	1400	29⅞	28	29¾	27
32⅜	23⅛	2½	Marshall F	400	31¼	30¼	31⅛	30¾
3⅛	2¼	..	Mart-Parry	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
31½	23⅛	2	Math Alkali	2400	27	26¼	26⅞	25½
35⅞	28⅜	2¶	May Dept S	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
20½	15½	3	Maytag pf ww	100	19½	19½	19⅝	..
32	29	2	Melville Sh	100	32	32	32	31⅞
18½	10⅝	..	Mex Seabd	3300	17⅜	16¾	17	16¾
10	7½	..	Miami Cop	900	10	9¼	9⅜	9⅛
16¾	13½	2	Mid Cont	1300	15	14⅝	15	15
29⅞	21	3	Midland Lt	2300	29⅞	26⅛	29⅝	25¾
87½	84	8	Midland pf	500	87	85	87	84
7½	4½	..	Min Moline	1400	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	6
44	40	6.50	M Moline pf	400	44	43⅜	44	..
11½	8¾	..	Min & SSM	200	11⅛	11	11¼	10
26¾	20	3	Mo K&T	400	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	23¾
85	70	7	Mo K&T pf	200	82⅜	82¼	82¼	82⅜
107	86½	5	Mo Pac pf	100	105	105	105	105
25	20	1¼	Monsanto Ch	400	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
25¼	15¾	..	Mont Ward	11200	24⅜	23⅛	23⅞	23⅜
⅝	½	..	Mother Lode	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
3¼	2½	..	Mot Met G&E	200	3	3	3	3
19⅞	14⅞	..	Motor Wheel	700	19⅜	19	19	18¼
14¾	8⅜	3	Mullins Body	1900	14⅞	13½	14⅜	13½
60	36	7	Mullins pf	200	60	55	60	53
31¼	27⅜	3¶	Munsing	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	..
16¼	11½	..	Murray Body	4900	16¼	15½	16¼	15¼
			—N—					
35⅛	27¼	4	Nash Mot	1800	34½	34	34½	34⅛
10¼	7½	1½	Nat Acme	400	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
8	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	800	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
82¾	76	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	1200	82⅛	81	82	80¾
150½	146	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	151	151	151	150½
38	29	3¶	Nat Cash R	9900	36½	35	36⅜	34⅞
46⅝	38¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	1500	46¼	45⅜	46¼	45½
7	4⅛	..	Nat Dept Sto	800	7	6½	7	6¼
29⅞	19¾	2	Nat Distil	1200	28	26⅛	28	26
132	115½	5¶	Nat Lead	400	128¼	125¼	125¼	..
140¼	136	7	Nat Lead pf A	150	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛	..
41⅛	31⅝	1	Nat Pw & Lt	16800	41⅜	40⅜	40½	40¾
1⅛	⅝	..	Nat Radiat	400	⅞	⅝	¾	¾
57	43	2	Nat Steel	1400	57	54¾	57	55
57	41⅜	5	Nat Surety	500	55	55⅛	57	55½
20⅞	15½	1	Nat Tea	1300	21	20	20½	19¾
13⅝	10¼	1	Nev Cons	9800	13⅜	12¾	13⅜	12⅛
22	14¼	..	Newton Steel	200	22	18¼	22	17¾
25	21	2.40	NY Air Br	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
129½	113	8	NY Central	1200	128	126	127⅞	126
37⅜	22¼	..	NY Dock	500	28	26	26	..
219¾	165	5	NY&Harlem	160	219¾	190	210¼	189½
12⅛	10	1.20	NY Invest	200	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
91½	75	6	NY NH&H	1300	90⅜	87¼	90⅜	87¼
119½	110	7	NYNH&H pf	200	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119½
103	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	102½	102½	102½	102½
215	200	1¶	Norf & West	100	213¾	213¾	213¾	212½
84⅞	62	10a	No Am	2600	83½	81¾	83⅜	82⅜
55	53	3	No Am pf	400	54½	54¼	54½	54¼
8½	4⅜	..	No Am Aviat	1800	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
60⅞	47¼	5	No Pac	600	58½	57½	58¼	58
			—O—					
19½	15⅝	1	Ohio Oil	1300	16⅝	16½	16½	16¾
5⅝	3⅜	..	Oliver Farm	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
6	3⅝	..	Omnibus	800	5¾	5½	5½	5½
58½	52¼	2½	Otis Elev	600	54¾	53⅛	54¾	53⅛
15¼	10	..	Otis Steel	6800	15¾	14	15⅝	13⅜
39¾	33¼	3	Owens Ill	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
			—P—					
6¼	4	..	Pac Coast	100	6	6	6	..
11½	8	..	Pac Cst 1 pf	..	11	11	11	..
8	7	..	Pac Cst 3pf	10	7	7	7	..
50	45¼	2	Pac Gas	200	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	47⅜
2¼	2	..	Pac Gas rts	2500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
61	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	100	59½	59⅛	59⅛	59
24¼	16⅞	..	Pac Mills	50	24¼	24¼	24¼	23
127¾	116½	7	Pac Tel&Tel	10	127¾	127½	127¾	127¾
10¾	8¾	.60	Packard M	6400	10⅝	10⅜	10½	10½
4¼	2⅜	..	Panhandle	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	36⅝	..	Paramount	7900	48¾	49	48⅞	48¾
1⅝	1⅜	..	Park Utah	600	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
2	1½	..	Pathe Exch	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4⅛	3	..	Pathe Ex A	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12¼	10⅝	..	Patino M	700	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
46½	37¼	1	Penick & F	4300	46⅞	45⅝	46	44⅞
5½	4	..	Penn C&C	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
5½	3½	..	Penn Dix C	300	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
39⅜	28⅛	..	J C Penney	60	38	37½	37⅞	37¾
64	55⅝	4	Penn RR	1700	62⅞	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜
9½	5½	..	Peoria & E	100	9½	9½	9½	..
10⅜	6¾	1	Petroleum	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¼
24	19⅛	2	Phelps Dodge	600	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	22⅜
54⅛	52½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	53½	53½	53½	..
11⅞	7⅛	..	Phila Read	1100	11⅛	11	11⅛	11
16⅝	12¼	2¶	Phillips Pet	1900	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13¾
72¾	63	6	Pierce-Ar pf	500	71¼	70½	71¼	..
[illegible]	⅜	..	Pierce Oil	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
3⅛	1⅝	..	Pierce Pet	500	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
31⅜	28	2¶	Pillsbury	200	30	30	30	30⅜
87	83¼	7	Pitts Stl pf	20	84	84	84	84½
14⅜	13	..	Pitts United	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅛
13¾	8⅜	..	Poore & Co B	300	11	10¾	10¾	11
39½	25	7	Post Tel pf	100	35½	35⅜	35⅜	35½
18⅞	12¾	2¶	Prairie O&G	1300	15⅞	15½	15¾	15½
24	17⅛	3¶	Prairie P L	1200	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
7⅞	4	..	Press Steel	9200	7⅛	6	6¾	5⅝
47⅞	35½	7	Press St pf	900	47⅞	45	45	..
70⅞	63	2.40	Proctor & G	300	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	70
86⅝	72	3.40	Pub Serv	2400	86¼	84½	85¾	85
98⅛	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	97½	97½	97½	97½
132¾	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	200	134	132⅞	132⅞	..
110⅝	109¼	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	110½	110½	110½	110¾
58	49⅜	4	Pullman	1300	53	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞
11⅞	8¾	..	Pure Oil	700	10⅛	10	10	..
101⅞	95¼	8	Pure Oil pf	10	98½	98½	98½	..
49½	38	4	Purity Bk	200	47⅛	46½	46½	47¾
			—R—					
19¾	12	..	Radio	7200	18¾	18⅛	18¾	18⅛
53¼	48	3.50	Radio pf A	100	51½	51½	51½	..
55¾	34½	5	Radi pf B	100	52⅝	50⅛	52⅝	50
22⅞	13⅞	..	Radio-Keith	7300	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛
61	57	4	RR Secur	2000	58	58	58	58
26	18⅝	2.60	Raybestos	200	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	25¼
30⅞	25	3	Real Silk H	900	29	28	28¼	29
18⅝	15⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	5500	18⅜	17¾	17⅞	17⅞
16⅛	8¼	.40	Reo Motors	5700	9	8½	8¾	9
8⅞	8	.80	Reo Mot ct	100	7	7	7	8
24⅝	12	..	Repub Stl	29000	24⅝	21¾	24	21½
53	29½	..	Repub Stl pf	4200	54	49	53	49⅛
13	7¾	..	Revere C&B	200	12	12	12	..
30	27	4	Revere A	100	29½	29½	29½	..
19	11½	2	Roy Metal	400	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
10	5½	..	Reynolds S	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5¼
6⅜	2¾	..	Richfield Oil	1000	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8⅞	5⅝	..	Rio Grande O	1400	8⅛	8	8	8⅜
25	16⅛	2.20	Rossia Ins	900	24⅞	24	24¾	23¾
			—S—					
62¾	38⅜	5	Safeway S	1000	60⅞	59¼	60¼	58⅛
92	86	6	Safew S 6%	50	92	92	92	..
30	24⅜	2¶	St Joseph	4800	30	27½	27¾	28
63¾	43	8	StL & SF	300	60	59¼	60	58¾
76	63⅞	6	StL & SF pf	100	73¼	72½	73¼	..
1⅞	½	..	Seabd AL	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
58¼	44⅞	2½	Sears Roe	200	57	55¾	56⅞	56
6	3⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	5⅞	5½	5½	5½
1¾	1⅛	..	Seneca Cop	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
7¾	4⅛	..	Servel	12700	7⅜	6⅞	7½	6⅝
13⅞	10	..	Sharon	300	13⅛	12¾	12¾	13⅞
17½	12	..	Sharp Dohme	2800	17⅜	16½	16½	17
27⅜	22⅛	1¶	Shattuck	300	26⅞	26¼	26½	27
10¼	7⅜	..	Shell Union	2600	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
7⅛	4½	..	Shubert Th	100	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞
20¾	14⅜	..	Simmons	1300	19⅛	18⅜	19	18
10¼	7¼	..	Simms Pet	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛
13½	10⅛	1	Sinclair	1300	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
102½	95	8	Sinclair pf	100	102½	102½	102½	..
12⅞	8½	..	Skelly Oil	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
35½	29	7	Sloss Sh pf	20	36	36	36	..
51½	45⅜	2	Calif Ed	400	51⅜	51	51	51¼
109½	92¾	6	So Pacific	700	107¾	107	107⅜	107½
17½	12	2¶	So PR Sug	1800	15¼	14⅛	14½	14⅜
65⅞	47¾	8	So Railway	300	61⅛	61	61	61
76	70	4	So Rv M&O	100	76	76	76	..
12	8⅞	1	Sparks With	900	11¾	11¼	11½	11¼
4	2⅝	..	Spear & Co	30	4	4	4	..
15¾	10½	..	Spicer Co	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
30⅛	26¼	3	Spicer pf	100	32½	32½	32½	..
9	5¼	..	Spiegel May	400	8⅞	8	8¾	9
106¼	101¼	..	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
19½	16¼	1.20	Sta Brands	12200	19⅜	18⅞	19	19
120½	118	7	Sta Brands pf	400	120½	120¼	120¼	..
73¾	58	3.50	Sta Gas	5800	73¼	71½	72⅝	73
4¼	2	..	Sta Inv	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
104¼	102¾	5	Sta Del-Ex	300	104⅜	103⅞	104	..
51¾	45⅛	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	400	49⅜	48¾	49	49
19	14⅜	2	Sta-Oil Kan	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
52	45¾	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	600	49⅜	48⅞	49¼	48⅞
23	22½	1.60	Sta Oil NY	300	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25
32¾	21½	2¶	Starret Co	100	31⅜	30½	31⅜	30½
5⅞	3	..	Sterling	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9¾	6½	1.20	Sterling pf	100	9	9	9	..
19⅛	14½	..	St-Warner	1400	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18
47⅞	37¼	3	Stone & Web	15000	46¼	44⅛	44¼	44½
24⅞	20¼	1.20	Studebaker	2900	24¼	23⅛	23¾	23⅜
46	39½	1¶	Sun Oil	100	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
1¾	¾	..	Super Oil	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
40⅜	33½	2½	Superheater	1500	39⅜	38	39	39⅜
11⅞	6⅛	..	Super Steel	1100	11⅞	11	11¼	11
13	11⅞	1	Sweets Co	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
2⅛	1	..	Symington	100	1⅞	1¾	1¾	..
			—T—					
20¼	17	1.40	Telautograph	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19½
9½	8½	.50	Tenn Cop	500	9¼	8⅞	9	8½
36¼	30⅛	3	Tex Co	2600	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	33½
53⅜	45¾	4	Tex Gulf S	4300	52⅞	52	52⅜	51⅝
17⅞	11⅛	..	Tex & P LT	2300	16	15½	15½	15⅜
16¼	13¼	1.60	Thatcher	200	16¾	15½	16¾	15
37½	35	3.60	Thatch cv pf	100	36½	36½	36½	36⅜
9	5	..	Thermoid	2500	8½	8	8½	8⅜
23	21⅜	2.40	The Fair	300	22	21½	22	22
26	18⅛	2d	Third Nat Inv	200	25⅜	24⅞	25⅜	..
5¼	4	..	Thom Star	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝
17¼	11¾	2.40	Thom Prod	200	17⅜	17	17	17
9	6½	.60	Tidewat As	900	8	7¾	7⅞	7¾
11½	9⅜	.80	Timken-Det	200	11	10⅜	11	10¾
59	43	3	Timken	800	57	54⅝	56¼	54
14⅜	11⅞	1	Transamer	2500	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13½
11	6⅞	..	Tri-Cont	2300	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½
93⅛	92¾	6	Tri-Cont pf	200	93	93	93	93
14⅛	7⅞	1	Trans & W	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13
37⅞	29⅞	2.50	Trico	2800	39¾	37⅞	39¾	37
10	8½	1.60	Truax Coal	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
			—U—					
68¼	51½	5	Underwood	2600	68	66	67	65½
12⅛	9¾	..	Un Bag & P	700	12⅛	10¼	12⅛	10
65⅛	55½	2.60	Un Carbide	15000	65⅜	64¼	65¼	64
26⅞	22	2¶	Un Oil Cal	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¼
203½	179¾	10	Un Pacific	200	202	201	202	201
86⅝	83⅝	4	Un Pac pf	200	85⅞	85⅜	85⅝	..
34¼	22½	..	Uni Air T	3300	33⅛	32¼	32¾	32⅜
40⅞	33⅞	2	Uni Biscuit	400	39¾	39	39¾	..
28¾	18¾	1.75	Unit Carbon	1200	25⅜	25	25¼	24⅞
24⅜	16⅛	.50	Unit Corp	13200	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛
49⅞	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	800	49¾	49½	49½	49¾
8	3	3	Uni El Coal	1800	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛
62½	51¼	4	Uni Fruit	1800	61½	61⅛	61⅜	61½
31	27⅞	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	4600	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	30⅛
102¼	98½	5	Uni G Imp pf	200	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
27½	23⅛	2	Uni Pierce Dye	900	31¾	26⅞	31¾	..
10	5⅞	..	U S Hoffman	100	9	9	9	8¾
11½	7⅜	..	US & For Sec	200	11¼	11	11	11
29	17	..	US Freight	200	25¼	25⅛	25¼	24¾
69⅝	54	6¶	US Ind Alco	700	68	67	68	65⅝
6¼	3⅝	..	US Leather	200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
80½	69½	7	US Lea ppf	100	80	80	80	80
54¼	27⅜	2	US Pipe&Fd	11200	34	32¾	33⅞	32⅝
34⅞	26¼	3	US Realty	600	33⅜	33	33	33⅛
14⅞	11¾	..	US Rubber	600	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅛
28½	20¾	..	US Rub 1 pf	200	27⅝	27½	27⅝	27
22	18½	1	US Smelt	200	21	20¼	21	20¼
148⅝	137⅞	7	US Steel	23500	148½	145½	148⅛	145⅜
148⅛	143⅛	7	US Steel pf	300	146⅞	146¾	146¾	146½
4	2⅜	..	Univ Pipe	1400	3⅜	3¼	3½	3¼
28¾	21½	2b	Util P&Lt A	3600	28⅜	27½	28	28
			—V—					
1⅞	¾	..	Vadsco	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
73⅞	45⅛	3	Vanadium	77700	71¾	69¼	71⅜	69
3	2	..	Va-C Chem	1200	3	2¾	3	2¾
16½	11½	..	Va-C Ch 6%	400	17	15⅞	17	..
104	98¼	6	Va El&P pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
69⅝	41½	4	Vulcan	290	67⅞	66⅛	67⅞	66⅞
			—W—					
26	17	..	Wabash	200	19¼	18¼	18⅝	19
51	38¼	1.50	Wabash pf A	100	40	40	40	..
77⅞	22½	1	Waldorf	1500	26⅜	25¼	25⅞	26¼
15	12	..	Walworth	500	14⅞	14	14¼	14⅜
27¼	13⅜	..	Ward Bk A	120	20	20	20	22
8⅝	3½	..	Ward Bk B	500	6	6	6	6
20¾	13	..	Warner Br A	23300	19⅜	19	19	10
7⅜	4¼	..	Warner Quin	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
44	27⅛	3	Warren Br	3400	43½	41½	43	42
48½	41¼	3	Warren cv pf	40	47½	47½	47½	47⅛
28½	24	2	Warren F&P	600	31	28½	30½	28
22⅞	21¼	2	Wesson O	200	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
102⅞	99	7	W Pen El A	10	102½	102½	102½	101½
119¼	114	7	W Pen P 7%	30	116⅝	116	116	..
39¼	24½	4	Wn Dairy A	400	40⅞	40	40⅞	38½
9⅞	4¾	..	Wn Dairy B	800	9½	9¼	9¼	9
19¼	13¼	..	Wn Md	700	18¼	17⅜	18	17¼
149	130	8	Wn Union	200	142¼	139	142¼	142
35	33	2	Westg A B	565	34½	34	34½	34⅛
101½	82⅜	5	Westg Elec	25700	98⅝	97	97⅞	96¾
112⅞	103¾	5	Westg El pf	30	111	111	111	111
26⅞	20½	1	Weston In	200	25⅞	25¾	25¾	25⅞
2⅜	1	..	Wextark Rad	400	1⅛	1	1	1
26¼	22	2	White Mot	300	24	23⅞	23⅞	24
3⅞	2½	..	Whi Sew M	100	3½	3½	3½	..
6	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3¾	2½	..	Wilson	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
10¾	6⅛	..	Wilson A	500	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10¼
51¾	40	3.50	Wilson pf	300	51⅜	51	51	50¼
63¾	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	4800	63⅛	62⅛	62¾	62¾
102	59⅜	..	Wor Pump	45800	102¾	98⅜	102¼	95⅜
74⅝	66⅞	4	Wrigley	1300	73⅜	72⅞	73½	72⅛
			—Y—					
38	25	2	Yale & T	100	28	28	28	..
12¾	9⅜	..	Yel Truck	1400	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
75	75	..	Yel Truck pf	30	75	75	75	..
25½	22⅜	3	Young S&W	200	25¼	25	25¼	24½
			—Z—					
4⅜	2⅜	..	Zenith Radio	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

BANCROFT DISCUSSES FACTORS IMPEDING BUSINESS REVIVAL

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—In a radio address delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System last night, Hugh Bancroft, president of Dow, Jones & Co., Inc., president of Boston News Bureau, Inc., and publisher of Barron's, discussed the general business situation, dealing principally with the factors retarding a revival in activity.

He cited several important obstacles to recovery. Among them were: False economizing by those having no need to economize; the necessarily slow adjustment of business to tariffs, and international payments arising out of the war.

"I am not suggesting that Germany should not continue reparation payments," Mr. Bancroft said, "I am not suggesting that France, England, Italy and the rest should be relieved from paying back the money adavnced by us because of the war. I am simply mentioning the disagreeable economic fact that what it is necessary for these countries to do in order to make these international payments constitutes a serious obstacle to our business recovery."

The continuance of artificial efforts to hold up commodity prices, also was cited by Mr. Bancroft. "One of the important causes of our present difficulties has been the inevitable collapse of various efforts, usually by the use of governmental funds, to hold up prices of many basic raw materials that figure in international trade, such as sugar, rubber, coffee, copper, cotton and wheat. Only the United States Government is still clinging to this unsound economic policy."

EAGLE PICHER LEAD CO.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 19—Eagle Pitcher Lead Company and its subsidiary, Eagle Picher Mining & Smelting Company for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net loss of $1,919,465 after inventory loss, reserve for further losses and additional reserve for doubtful accounts. This compares with net profit of $1,215,812 in 1929, equal, after dividend requirements on the 8390 shares of 6 per cent preferred, to $1.16 on the 1,000,000 shares of common.

UTILITY & INDUSTRIAL CORP.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Utility & Industrial Corporation in its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net income of $1,585,446 after all interest, general expenses and taxes. After payment of regular dividend of $1.50 a share for the year on preferred stock, there was carried to surplus a balance equivalent to 54 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with 63 cents a share for the period from its organization Feb. 9, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929.

BELL TELEPHONE OF CANADA

MONTREAL, Feb. 19—Bell Telephone Company of Canada reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net after charges of $5,416,328, equal to $7.62 a share on average shares outstanding during the year, and to $7.25 on 746,230 shares outstanding Dec. 31. After $5,681,072 dividends there was a deficit of $264,744. For 1929 net was $5,528,069, equal to $9 a share on 613,599 shares outstanding at the end of that year, and surplus, after dividends of $4,859,943, was $668,126.

I. MILLER & SONS

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Directors of I. Miller & Sons today omitted the quarterly dividend of 50 cents scheduled to be paid April 1 on the common stock. The regular quarterly payment of $1.62½ on the preferred was authorized. George Miller, president, said the company has more orders on its books than ever before in its history. Edward Winters of George H. Burr & Co. was elected a member of the board to fill a vacancy.

NATIONAL CANDY CO.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19—National Candy Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $858,966 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on the 7 per cent first and second preferred to $3.35 a share on 211,780 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,057,433 or $4.28 a share in 1929.

AIR-WAY ELECTRIC APPLIANCE

TOLEDO, Feb. 19—Air-Way Electric Appliance Corp.'s net for the year ended Dec. 31 of $563,192 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $1.07 a share on 400,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $3.86 a share on the common in 1929.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Consols for money today were 55. De Beers was 8⅝. Rand Mines 2¾ ex-dividend. Bar silver was 12⅞d an ounce. Money was 2¼ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2⅝@2 11/16 per cent; three months 2⅝ per cent.

UNITED FOUNDERS CORP.

United Founders Corp. omitted the quarterly stock dividend of one-seventieth of a common share on the common stock due at this time.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; steels and coppers led upturn.

Bonds: Firm; rails and Governments improve.

Curb: Strong; specialties and metal shares rally.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Spanish peseta strong.

Cotton: Steady; foreign and domestic trade buying.

Sugar: Easy; trade selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; bullish Kansas reports and unfavorable rains Argentina.

Corn: Firm; decreased country offerings.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb18	Feb17
150	Acme Steel	39¾	39⅝	39¾	39¾
150	Allied Motor	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
150	Am Com Pwr A	16	15⅞	16	16½
550	Art Metal Wks	8	7⅜	8	8
200	As Tel Util	25¼	25	25¼	25¼
150	Bastian-Bless	22	22	22	23
10	Binks Mfg A	8¼	8¼	8¼	8
300	Butler Bros	6	5⅞	6	6
450	Cent Pub Serv A	18⅜	18¼	18½	18⅜
1150	Cent & S W Util	23½	22¾	23	23⅜
150	Chicago Invest	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
150	Common Edis	249	246½	248	248
200	Consumers Co.	4	4	4	..
2900	Cont Chgo	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
3600	Cord Corp	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½
1300	El House Ut	26¼	25	26	25⅞
1400	Gleaner C Har	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	..
200	Grt Lakes Air	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼
50	Hormell & Co.	27½	27½	27½	28
150	Inland Util	3½	3½	3½	3¾
8800	Insull Ut Inv	46½	45⅜	45½	45¾
100	Kellogg Switch	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
5800	Libby, McNeil	13¼	12	12½	12
100	Lion Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
150	Manh Dearborn	19	18½	18½	20
200	Mer & Mfr A	20¼	20	20¼	20½
10200	Mid Utilities	23½	23⅛	23¼	23½
800	Mo-Kan Pipe	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
50	Nat Ed Pw A	24½	24½	24½	..
500	Nat Sec Inv	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
200	No Am Car	28½	28	28	28⅜
750	N A Lt & Pw	64¼	64	64	64
100	Polymet Mfg	4	4	4	..
550	Q R S De Vry	1¾	1½	1¾	2
200	Ross Gear	29	28½	29	28½
400	Seab Ut Shares	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
200	St Dredge cv pf	9⅝	9½	9½	10
50	Steinite Radio	½	½	½	..
4200	Swift & Co	30⅛	29½	29⅞	29½
12700	Swift Int'l	38¾	36¾	38	36
50	Unit C Am pf	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
7800	U S Radio	29½	28½	28½	28
1200	Utah Radio	5	4⅝	4¾	4¾
500	Util & Ind	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
100	Ut & Ind pf	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½
100	Vortex Mfg	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
150	Vortex Mfg A	28¼	28	28	29
900	Yates-Am M pf	8	7¼	7⅞	8

Total sales 200,000.

COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—A further advance in cotton at the opening today was followed by reactions under realizing, further near-month liquidation and some selling on talk of an easier technical position. Offerings were well enough absorbed by continued trade and some commission house buying to give the market a generally steady tone, however, and after easing off from 11.52 to 11.36 for May, or about 8 points net lower, prices stiffened up again on covering. At 2 o'clock, May was ruling around 11.43 with active months showing net losses of about 1 to 4 points.

JANUARY MONTH OF GAIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Figures now becoming available indicate that business registered a moderate expansion in January over the unusually low level of the preceding month, a survey by Standard Statistics Company says. "Our index of the volume of industrial production, as preliminarily computed, advanced 3.3 points as compared with December, from 87.7 to 91," the survey says. "February seems likely to run fairly close to the same level of activity. March and April should show still further improvement, but moderately so. Thereafter, a sagging tendency seems likely to develop."

COPPER PRICES HIGHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Expectations of an advance in domestic copper prices were realized today when, in response to a good demand, dealers increased their quotation to 10¼ cents a pound, a rise of a quarter of a cent. Reports in the trade said a further advance, either late this week or early next, was probable.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Copper Exporters, Inc., has advanced the price of copper ¼-cent a pound to 10.55 cents, c. i. f., Hamburg, London and Havre.

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT

Directors of Puget Sound Power & Light Company at their Feb 17 meeting decided, in view of the drought and other unusual temporary conditions, to omit the regular March 25 quarterly common dividend. The usual quarterly dividends on the prior preference and preferred stocks were declared as follows, both payable April 15 to stock of record March 20: prior preference, $1.25 a share; preferred, $1.50 a share.

HENRY FORD SAYS OUTLOOK FOR TRADE RECOVERY BETTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARLISLE, Pa., Feb. 19—The business situation is improving, in the opinion of Henry Ford, who came here yesterday to visit friends. In a short interview, Mr. Ford repeated that he believed the industrial depression was the result of "overproduction and stock market gambling."

"The situation is improving, but we cannot look for a rapid recovery to the standards of the first half of 1929," he said.

"The deflation has been good for business and the change from the artificial standards of the past few years to a more normal readjustment has been a valuable experience for the American people. The greatest thing it has done is to cause people to stop and think, and whenever people do that they usually bring themselves out of trouble and advance to a higher and better plane of living.

"The financial and business structure of the country is normal and is proceeding in a natural and reasonable way toward recovery. Employment is reported as increasing and in general the prospects are better than they were two months ago."

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	11.23	11.25	11.05	11.10	11.15
May	11.50	11.52	11.36	11.39	11.44
July	11.74	11.74	11.64	11.64	11.69
October	12.02	12.04	11.89	11.94	11.97
December	12.17	12.19	12.08	12.12	12.17
January	12.25	12.28	12.19	12.23	12.25

Spots 11.20, down 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	11.22	11.22	11.07	11.10	11.17
May	11.47	11.48	11.36	11.38	11.43
July	11.71	11.72	11.61	11.64	11.67
October	12.00	12.00	11.88	11.91	11.96
December	12.16	12.16	12.03	12.09	12.12
January	12.24	12.24	12.17	12.18	12.22

Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	11.26	11.26	11.20	11.20	11.24
May	11.56	11.56	11.46	11.48	11.52
July	11.81	11.81	11.71	11.72	11.78
October	12.09	12.09	11.99	12.01	12.04
December	12.23	12.23	12.17	12.17	12.20

Tone at close, quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	5.94	6.04	5.94	5.99	5.96
May	6.04	6.15	6.04	6.09	6.06
July	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.20	6.17
October	6.25	6.36	6.25	6.32	6.29
December	6.42	6.42	6.40	6.40	6.36
January	6.37	6.46	6.37	6.43	6.39

Spots 6.12, up 7 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales 5000; (American) 3200.

CALIFORNIA WATER PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, Feb 19—Secretary of the Interior Wilbur gave approval to the proposed $160,000,000 water control program sponsored by California, after a conference with a delegation of Californians. He explained that the proposal includes extensive reclamation, flood control and navigation improvements in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River areas. California is asking a loan of $160,000,000 from the Federal Government, to be secured by 50-year bonds, guaranteed by the State.

R. KARSTADT READJUSTMENT

BERLIN, Feb. 19—Rudolph Karstadt Co., department store organization, is preparing for a reorganization of its business, following the rapid expension of recent years. Sale is planned of all prospective store sites, which had been purchased with a view to the contemplated expansion of the business. A gradual liquidation of its own factories, following the recent stoppage of its Berlin garment units has likewise been decided upon.

NEW TIN RESTRICTION SCHEME

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Feb. 19 — Leading tin circles here confirm the fact that the Dutch East Indian Government has agreed to a new international restriction scheme. Two most important points are the beginning of restriction March 1, instead of Jan. 1, and the control not only of export, but also of production. Dutch producers are now hoping that the British Government also will announce its intention to adhere to the agreement without delay.

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS

Public Service Electric & Gas Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $31,698,341 after taxes, depreciation, interest, rentals, etc., equal to $43.35 a share on the combined 200,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred and 517,393 shares of 6 per cent preferred, compared with $28,547,413, or $39.79 a share on the combined preferred in 1929. All common stock is owned by Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

A Passed Dividend Can Indicate Prosperity

"B" Company passed its dividend. Later developments proved it was conserving all assets to develop record business.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1889

Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
DIVIDEND NO. 141

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 17, 1931.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 upon each of the 236,000 shares of present outstanding stock of no par value of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 31, 1931, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 4, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

W. W. WELSH, Secretary.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 19	Feb. 18
298	Am T&T	194½	192½	194½	192¾
395	Amoskeag	8½		8½	8½
1000	Andes Pet	.15	.15	.15	..
35	Ariz Com	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
120	Big Sanf	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26
7	B&M C sta	100	100	100	..
35	B&M pr pf	105½	105	105	..
25	Bos Prop	20½	20½	20½	..
100	Cal & Hec	10	9⅞	10	..
8	Chi Junct pf	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
250	Cop Range	8	7⅞	8	..
10	Det Air	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
200	East SS	26	25¾	26	25⅞
5	East SS pf	45	45	45	..
100	E Butte	.07	.07	.07	..
30	E G&Fuel	20	19½	20	..
45	E G&F pf	93⅞	93	93½	93
35	E G&R prpf	82	81	81	..
55	Edison Elec	261	260	261	263
48	Gat Pow	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	..
100	Gen Capital	37	37	37	..
10	Gen Stkyds pf	93	93	93	..
25	Georgian pf	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
50	Hathaway pf	95	95	95	..
10	Hygrade	24	24	24	..
15	Int Button	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
335	Isle Royale	6	5½	6	6
50	Jenk Tel	4	4	4	4
12	Loew's Thea	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
20	Me Cent	61¼	61	61	..
330	Mass Util	4½	4½	4½	..
35	Mergenthal	87	87	87	..
25	Mohawk	19½	19½	19½	..
40	Nash	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	34⅞
1300	Nat Ser	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅜
75	NE Pub	21	21	21	..
20	NE Tel	137	137	137	138
50	New Riv pf	59	59	59	..
5830	No Butte	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
5	Norw Worc	140	140	140	..
200	Old Domin	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
725	Pac Mills	24⅞	24	24	24
100	Pocahontas	14	14	14	14
2170	Quincy Min	9⅞	9	9⅞	9
235	Reece But	15	15	15	..
50	St Mary Ld	8	8	8	..
115	Shawmut	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
10	So Sur	6	6	6	8
675	Stone Web	45¾	44½	44½	43¼
205	Sull Mach	19	18½	19	19
36	Swift & Co	29½	29½	29½	29¾
25	Un Twist D	30	30	30	30
252	Uni Found	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅛
185	Uni Shoe	55⅞	55½	55½	56
81	Uni Shoe pf	31	31	31	..
10	Uni Gas Corp	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
65	US & El Pow	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5¾
500	Utah Apex	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
150	Util Eq vf	74	73¼	74	73¼
278	War Bros	43⅛	41⅝	43⅛	42¾
30	Westfield	22	21	21	..
	Bonds				
$3000	E Mass 5s	33	33	33	..
5000	New R 5s	92	92	92	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
March	.79⅛	.79⅛	.79⅛	.79⅛	unch
May	.82	.82¼	.80	.82¼	+ ⅛
July	.68¼	.69⅛	.68	.69⅛	+ ⅝
Corn					
March	.62¼	.63⅛	.62	.63⅛	+1
May	.64⅝	.65⅜	.64⅛	.65⅜	+1
Oats					
March	.32⅞	.33⅛	.32⅞	.33⅛	
May	.33⅝	.33⅝	.33⅛	.33⅝	
Lard					
March	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
May	8.12	8.15	8.12	8.12	

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

The preliminary report of Pittsburgh & Lake Erie for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net of $6,510,198 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $7.54 a share (par $50) on 863,655 shares, compared with $7,555,335 or $8.75 a share in 1929. Net for the final quarter of 1930 was $1,381,006 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.60 a share, compared with $1,839,302 or $2.13 a share in the fourth quarter of 1929.

MORE SIGNS OF PROGRESS IN DOMINION

Canadians Are More Cheerful as Conditions Improve Generally

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 19—Several factors combine to show that Canada is making progress. Sentiment generally throughout the country, even in the West, is more cheerful, and this optimism is supported by reports of improved conditions in the industrial field, less unemployment, more buoyant wheat markets, expansion in the mining industry, and betterment in the movement of retail lines.

From July, 1930, to the end of November, the latest date for which information is available, the total of notice or savings deposits in Canada showed a steady increase. The total savings deposits in Canada at the end of November amounted to $1,439,000,000.

This is particularly striking in view of the reduced returns which have been received for grain, lumber, paper and other commodities, and the reduced wage payments caused by curtailment of business.

The outlook for the metal-working industries is decidedly encouraging. Railroad contracts are expected to keep manufacturers of transportation equipment busy for several months. The Dominion Government has placed contracts with various Canadian aircraft companies to the amount of approximately $500,000, and other new business reported during the last week included contracts amounting to about $300,000 placed with manufacturers of electrical equipment by two private power companies, and an order for 30,000 tons of heavy rails to be manufactured in an Ontario steel mill for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Retail sales are being maintained at a fairly satisfactory volume. Wholesale distribution is showing a gradual improvement.

Travelers' orders, however, are largely for sorting merchandise in limited amounts. Satisfactory seasonal distribution is noted in the grocery trade, but the provision market presents no new features, with dairy products being in reasonable demand at steady low price levels.

Improved Demand Reported

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, demand for winter sports equipment has been better than early expectations, and sales of minor farm apparatus have improved. Increased purchasing also is noted in tires and winter automotive accessories. The heavier schedule of operations in Ontario automobile plants has had a favorable effect on several other industries.

Shoe factories are fairly busy. Bookings of mixed paint for spring delivery are progressing satisfactorily.

Demand for electrical appliances and rubber products continues fair in the Prairie Provinces. Hardware is moving slowly.

A considerable amount of constructive work is being carried on in western Canada this year. Power development on a large scale is being continued and operations will be carried on in all of the four western Provinces. There will be no abatement in the search for oil and gas in Alberta, and there is promise of new discoveries in the Saskatchewan and Manitoba fields.

In Southern British Columbia, there has been considerable drilling in the Flathead country. Coal operators are carrying out experiments looking to the greater use of western coals, and are meeting with success. The sodium sulphate plants are increasing production, and the clay areas are constantly under experiment to determine deposits that are of value in the production of chinaware.

These are efforts that are proceeding uninterruptedly because of the recognized importance of the resources in question. The search for minerals in the northern areas continues, and it is expected that the mines in the province of British Columbia will produce as actively as last year. Plans for this year call for more work being carried out on new properties, together with prospecting operations in districts that are known to be mineralized.

Canadian fisheries have been showing increased yields in some of the more valuable fish in spite of the lower range of prices which has prevailed recently. The salmon catch has risen on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, while on the Atlantic the lobster fishery is showing larger production than in recent years. The British Columbia salmon pack for 1930 has been estimated at approximately 2,175,000 cases, as compared with the previous record of 2,065,000 cases in 1926.

Lumber Output Lower

A 20-per-cent decline in the production of lumber, laths and shingles in eastern Canada and a 14-per-cent decline in production for the entire Dominion is indicated by figures prepared by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

The only species to show an increase in production during 1930, were basswood, ash and cedar. The two most important woods, namely spruce and white pine, showed declines of 22 per cent and 23 per cent respectively from estimated figures in 1929. These figures apply to eastern Canada only.

Moderate improvement in prices of the leading stocks at last week's close, in comparison with their closing prices of the previous week, resulted from trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange. The movement was irregular and trading was extremely light, with the two leaders in activity, Brazilian and International Nickel, advancing 1⅜ and ⅜, respectively.

Canadian bond financing attained a record total for the month of January with $109,333,000 in long term maturities and a further $3,000,000 in one year treasury bills issued by the province of Alberta.

The record volume, however, was due entirely to the $70,000,000 Canadian National Railway issue which was backed by a Dominion guarantee, and $30,000,000 of Ontario bonds. The volume of municipal financing was well below the average for the month during the last 10 years, and the volume of corporation financing was the lowest in many years.

ALGOMA STEEL OPERATING

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The new rail mills of the Algoma Steel Corporation have begun operations with the rolling of 130-pound rail for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The order calls for 30,000 tons and about 350 men are employed.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	87⅝	87⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	85½	84⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s rct	83¾	83¾
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	104¼	104¼
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	42	42
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	95½	95
Amer Foreign Power 5s	84½	84½
Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49	100½	100½
Amer Inter 5½s cv '49	92½	92⅛
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	38⅛	37¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102¾	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '33	101	100
Amer T&T 4½s cv '39	131⅛	131
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106
Amer T&T 4½s '38	100⅛	100
Amer T&T sf 5s '60	106⅞	106¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	106⅞	106⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102⅛
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	104¼	104
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90	90
Armour & Co 5½s '43	76¾	76½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	96⅛	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99⅛	99
Atch T&SF 4½s	120⅛	120⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	104¼	104¼
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	97	96
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	91	91
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97⅝	97½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101½	101¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv	96⅝	96¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	103¾	103½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div	104½	104½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D	103½	103½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109¼	109⅛
Boston & Maine 5s '55	102⅛	102¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	102⅞	102¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅛	101
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104⅝	104½
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	117½	117½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Bur Cr N 5s	102¼	102¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	99¼	99
Calif Petroleum 5½s '38	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅞	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	99⅛	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101½	101⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105¼	105¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105¼	105¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	87⅝	87⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99	99
Can South con 5s '62	106⅝	106⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	91¼	91¼
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	99	99
Cen New England 4s	87	87
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	97	97
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	112¾	112¾
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	37½	37
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O 4½s B	101¾	101½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	72	72
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '38	98	98
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	100¾	100¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109½	109¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	45	45
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s '82	105⅛	105⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	69⅛	68½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	87	87
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	93¾	98½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '39	86¾	86¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	95½	95½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	29⅛	27½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	71½	71
Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87	91½	91
Chicago Railway 5s	65	65
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv	89¾	89½
Chicago Un Sta 5s ct '44	105	105
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90
Childs Co 5s	82¼	82¼
Cin Terminal 4½s 2020	104¼	104⅛
Clev Marietta 4½s	101	101
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103	103
Colonial Oil 6s '38	62	62
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	101⅜	101½
Colo & So rfg 4½s A	95⅜	95⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	98¾	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	98¾	98¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	96	95¾
Con Gas Co 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww	75	75
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	7½	7½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	43¼	43¼
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	62⅝	62⅝
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	73	73
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	97¾	97¾
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	101¾	101¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97⅞	97⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	82	82
Detroit Ed 4½s wi	101⅜	101⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	108⅛	108⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105⅞	105⅞
Dold Packing 6s '42	69	69
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	76	76
Erie RR 5s '67	82	82
Erie RR [illegible]n '75s	81⅛	80⅞
Erie & Jersey '55	110¼	110¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	95½	95
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Gannett 6s '43	80	80
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103¼
Goodrich 6s '45	69¾	69¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90	89¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	68	68
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅛	107⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	111¼	111¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98⅛	98⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111½	111½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	62	62
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78	77¾
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99½
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	97½	97
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	104⅛	104⅛
Ind Limestone 6s '46	65	65
Ind Union Railway 5s	104½	104½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	96⅛	96
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	91⅝	91¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	69¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70¼	69¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	56	55
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90⅜
Int & G Nor 6s '52	88	88
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	65	64¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	72½	71⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	82	82
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	93½	92¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85¼	85¼
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¾	101½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	95	95
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	75	75
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	95¼	95¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Lack Steel con 5s '50	103	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102⅞	102¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	60	59⅛
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	88	88
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	101	101
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	110	110
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99¼
Louis Arkansas 5s	69	68⅞
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	95½	95½
L&N uni 4s '40	98½	98⅜
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100⅜	100⅜
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	26½	26½
Marion Steam S 6s	35	35
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101¼	101¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	101¼	101¼
McKesson & Robbins 5½s	80	79½
Metro Edison 4½s	101	100⅞
Metro Edison rfg 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Metro Water 5½s	69	69
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	101	101
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	98½	98
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	94	93¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103¼	103⅛
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	72	71¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	94½	94¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	94½	94
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	94¼	94¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	99¾	99¼
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	99½	99½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101	101
Newark Gas 5s	105⅛	105⅛
New Eng Railway 4s	90½	90½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	90	90
N O T & M 5½s '54	98	97⅞
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100¾	100¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	83⅜	83⅜
NYC M C col 3½s '98	83⅞	83⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	92¾	92½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅜	101⅜
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅝	114¼
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¾	105⅜
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116	116
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	42½	42
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅜	111⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107	106¾
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	86	86
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101⅝	101⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	98¼	98¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	102⅞	102
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105⅝	105⅝
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¼	68¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	95½	95¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102⅝	102⅝
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	112½	112½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94¾	94¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	104½	104½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102	102
Paramount Public 5½s '50	87¾	87⅝
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	60	60
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97	97
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	69	67¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	78	75
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100¼	100
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	99½	99½
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	99⅝	99⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	98	98
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	101½	101¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	105⅛	105⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	102⅝	102⅜
Penn Railroad 5s '64	105	105
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Pere Marquette 5s '56	104¼	104¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	88	87½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	100⅜	100⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	102⅝	102⅝
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	82	82
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101⅝	101⅝
Port Gen Elec 4½s '35	87	86⅝
Portland Railway 5s '30	107½	107⅛
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	106	106
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103⅝	103⅜
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91⅛	91⅛
Read rfg 4½s '97	102⅝	102⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	87¼	87¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	64⅝	64⅛
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	91⅜	91⅜
Rio G & W col 4s '49	95¾	95¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	96	96
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	87¼	86⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	83½	82½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	86	86
St P Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110	110
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96⅛	96
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	45⅛	45⅛
Seabd AL con 6s '45	16⅝	16⅝
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	11½	11¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91	90⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	84	84
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	87	86½
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	95	95
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96⅛	96
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	99⅛	99⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	75¾	75¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¼	105⅛
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅞	97⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	98	98
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	98¾
Southern Pacific Ore 4½s '77	101	101
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	88¾	88½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	109⅞	109⅞
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	112½	112⅛
Stand Oil NJ 5s '56	103⅝	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅛	106⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93	93
Texas Corp 5s '44	100	99⅞
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	98⅛	98⅛
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	98⅛	98⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	31	31
Toronto H & Buf 4s '46	90	90
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99⅞	99¾
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf	79⅜	73½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102¼	101⅞
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	94	93⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102	101⅞
Union Pacific 5s	112⅛	111¾
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	58¼	56½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	71¾	71½
Utah Lt &Trac 5s '44	96	95½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¼	102¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	74	74
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	80	79⅞
Virginia Ry 5s '62	107½	107⅛
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	67½	67½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Wabash RR 5½s '75	99	99
Wabash RR 5s D '80	92	92
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105½	105½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	70	70
Western Electric 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	82	82
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	95⅞	95⅞
Western Union 5s '51	104¼	104¼
Western Union 5s '60	103¼	103
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	89¾	89¾
White Sew Mach 6s '40	28⅛	28⅛
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	103⅜	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb19	Last Feb18
3½s reg		101.18	101.18	101.18	
1st 4¼s '47		102.25	102.25	102.25	102.23
4th 4¼s '38		103.22	103.19	103.20	103.19
US 3⅜s '43		101.22	101.16	101.21	101.23
US 4s '54		107.14	107.14	107.14	10.09

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	77½	77¼
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	99	99
Akershus 5s '63	96½	96¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	60	60
Antioquia 7s C '45	57	56
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	91⅛	91⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	91	91
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	91½	91½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	91⅝	91⅜
Australia 4½s '56	52½	52
Australia 5s '55	60	57¾
Australia 5s '57	58¼	58
Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57	96½	96¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106
Austria Hydro 6½s	85½	85⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	96	96
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¼	103⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	113⅝	113⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅛	110⅛
Bergen 5s '60 rcts	95⅜	95⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	72⅝	72⅝
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	79¾	79⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73	73
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	79¾	79¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	75⅞	75⅞
Berlin Elec 6s '55	67	67
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	27	26⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	31	30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	41	41
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	65½	65½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	62⅞	62½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	63¼	63
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	66	66
Bremen 7s '35	96½	96½
Brisbane 6s '50 rcts	70	70
Brisbane 5s '57	59¾	56
Brisbane 5s '58	56	56
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	70½	70½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	71	71
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	89	89
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅛	102¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	106	105⅞
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	78	76¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	86	85½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	77½	76⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	80	79
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80	79¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	80	77½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	79⅞	79⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	80	78
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97½	97½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	80	80
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	79¼	78¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	62½	62½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	64⅝	64⅝
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	65	65
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	68	67⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	67⅝	67
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	95	94¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	78⅞	78⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97⅛	96¾
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	56⅞	56½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97	97
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅝	101⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	85⅝	85⅝
Finland 5½s '58	82½	82½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	88⅛	88⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	94⅜	94⅜
Pramerican Dev 7½s '42	107½	107½
Frankfort 6½s '53	77	77
French (Rep) 7s '49	121	121
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126⅛	126⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	92⅛	91½
German 7s '49	102¼	102
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84¾	83½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	78¾	78½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78¾	78
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	76¼	75⅝
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	94	94
Germ Gen Elec 7s '5	100	100
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	76⅝	75¾
Greek 6s '68	87⅞	87⅜
Hamburg 6s '46	81¾	81½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	73⅛	73⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	93½	96½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	91¾	91½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¾	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94½	94⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	94½	94¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105	104⅛
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	81⅝	81⅝
Karstadt 6s '43	91¾	91¾
Kreuger &Toll 5s '59	92	91⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Medellin 6½s '54	48½	48
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86¾	86¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	56	56
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	96	95
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	95¼	95
North German Lloyd 6s '47	84	84
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	99⅞	99⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92½	92⅛
Oslo (City) 6s '55	103¼	103¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	87½	87½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106¾	106¾
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103	103
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	32	31⅛
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	50¼	49¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	69	69
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	81	81
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	88½	88¼
Prussia 6½s '51	79⅞	79⅞
Prussia 6s '52	74⅞	74
Queensland (State) 6s '47	77	74
Queensland (State) 7s '41	89	86½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	80	79⅞
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	59¼	58¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	76	76
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	42½	42¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	52⅞	52⅞
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	70⅛	70⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87¾	87⅝
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	91½	91½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	46	45
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	68⅞	68¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	82⅝	82
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	86½	86½
Saxon State 6½s '46	79	79
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81⅞	81
Siemens 6½s '51	98⅝	98½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	70	70
Silesia Prov) 7s '58	63	63
Sydney 5½s '55	67⅜	67
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105⅜	105½
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106	106
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32	99⅝	99¼
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	98¼	98¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	92¼	92¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	90⅛	89½
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	62¾	62¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	95	95
U K Gt B & I 5½s '37	106⅞	106⅝
Unterlebe 6s '53	77	77
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	102½	102½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	81¾	81¾
Vienna 6s '52	88	88
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	97	96½
Warsaw 7s '58	63	63
Westphalia El 6s '53	72⅛	72
Yokohama (City) 6s' 61	98¼	98

NOBLITT-SPARKS INDUSTRIES

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31 a net profit of $496,958, after charges and taxes, equal to $6.97 a share, on 71,295 shares, compared with $675,700, or $9.01 a share, on 75,000 shares in 1929.

JANUARY SECURITY LISTINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—New securities listed on the Stock Exchange during January, 1931, totaled $188,538,040, compared with $311,977,710 during December, $436,733,340 during January, 1930, and $1,036,413,320 in January, 1929, in which month the monthly compilations started.

MANY CONCERNS HAVE PROFIT IN EXCESS OF 1929

Utilities Outnumber Other Fields of Industry With Foods Ranking Second

Last December pessimistic statements were rife regarding the poor earnings statements that could be expected for 1930. Little was said about the likelihood of many companies equaling the peak 1929 year, much less exceeding those results. But reports up to the middle of February show a surprising number revealing record profits and many whose net per share is only a little less than in the preceding year.

A list of 34 selected companies of investment and earnings note shows higher net income in 1930 than in 1929. There is distinction between those companies which gained both in net profit and per share return, and those of greater net income but smaller per share earnings due to issuance of additional stock in the year.

Unless otherwise indicated, per share return is based on common stock of approximately equal amount in the two years. The reports for the companies are as of Dec. 31.

The following companies comprise a partial list of higher earners:

	1930 Net inc	1930 Earn per com sh	1929 Earn per com sh
American Can	$22,883,941	$8.08	$8.02
American Chic.	2,210,044	4.42	4.22
Arundel Corp	2,163,694	4.39	4.15
Cleve St Ry	2,216,762	6.74	4.31
Cluett Pbdy	798,478	2.53	1.71
Coca Cola	13,515,535	11.15	10.25
Dresser S R Mf	923,629	5.24	5.03
Engin Pub Ser	6,972,810	*2.65	*2.59
Gen Am Tk Car	6,518,181	8.03	7.56
Gt Lakes D&D	2,218,445	4.01	2.71
Hollander, A.	308,625	1.36	1.17
Househld Fin	4,066,156	5.73	5.04
Lima Loco	1,382,318	6.55	2.37
McKeesport T P	2,503,897	8.34	8.00
Mead Johnson	†1,670,000	†9.40	7.03
Montr'l LtH&P	8,943,584	2.19	2.14
Nat Biscuit	22,879,898	3.40	3.28
North Bos Lt	2,423,632	4.01	3.13
Pacific Lightg	7,969,466	4.59	4.54
Pac West Oil	2,316,544	2.32	1.82
Reeves, Daniel	1,152,443	3.29	3.12
Scott Paper	986,646	5.06	4.67
Swift Internat	6,549,287	4.36	3.70
Tampa Electric	1,499,166	2.75	2.65
Telautograph	351,360	1.53	1.44
U S Gypsum	5,408,685	4.01	3.98
U S Pipe&Fdy	2,881,046	3.42	2.74
Warren Fdy	416,068	2.28	1.47
White Rock	†1,315,394	†4.70	4.36
Wilson & Co	2,542,656	‡8.89	‡8.06

*Different capital structure. †Preliminary net. ‡On $7 preferred stock.

The following table contains prominent companies of higher net income but lower per share return than in 1929.

	Net inc	Earn per sh	Net inc
Am For Pow	$25,002,077	$2.20	$22,310,834
Com Edis	16,402,588	11.51	16,322,769
Stand G&E	18,702,049	5.79	13,824,723
Cont Can*	8,738,094	5.04	8,967,702

*Continental Can showed smaller net income but larger per share return on the common due to retirement of preferred stock.

The utilities, of typically steady earnings gain, outnumber the other fields of industry in the comparison of profits. Of the 34 stocks used in the two tables, nine represent utility companies. Food and beverage concerns maintain their reputation for earnings progress with seven entries.

There is no disputing the aggregate earnings decline in 1930 over industry as a whole notably the petroleum, motor and metals divisions. At the same time, the list of stocks above, of broad scope, indicates that 1930 cannot be accused of complete financial loss.

These gains are recorded with only a portion of 1930 financial statements yet published. The appearance of the rest will add prominent names to the roster of higher profits.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2½@2¾
Customers' loans	3½@4½	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@1¾	1½@1¾
Four to six months	1¾@2½	1¾@2¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27c	26⅝c
Bar silver in London	12 1-16d	12¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 10¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$72,000,000	....
Year ago today	91,000,000	1,191,000,000
Balances	39,000,000	....
Year ago today	47,000,000	165,000,000
F R bank credit	30,388,969	....

Acceptance Market

30 days	1½@1⅜
60 days	1½@1⅜
90 days	1½@1⅜
4 months	1⅝@1½
5 months	1¾@1⅝
6 months	1¾@1⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	2	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	3	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	9
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85½	$4.85 11-16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85 11-16	4.85¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394	.1393	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523 1-16	.0526
Germany—markr	.2377	.2376½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405⅝	.1405⅝	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2674	.2675	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Grece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4012½	.4013	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745½	.1745½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674½	.2675	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 9-16	.0059 9-16	.193
Spain—peseta	.1022	.1004	.193
Sweden—krona	.2677½	.2677	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1929½	.1930	.193
Jugosavia—dina	.0176¼	.0176¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2300	.2225	
Shankhai—tael	.2900	.2825	
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4945	.4945	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3235	.3200	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0866	.0860	.1196
Chile—peso	.1207	.1207	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2700	.2700	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.7000	.6900	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99 63-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
2 Am Cities P&L B	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
6 Am Com Pow A	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
1 Am Com Pow B	28¼	28¼	28¼
16 Am Cyan B	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
1 Am Equities	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
18 Am & Fgn Pow war	23½	22⅝	23½
4 Am Founders	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4 Am Gas & El	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞
1 Am Invest B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
48 Am Sup Power	14⅝	14¼	14½
2 Am Ut & Gen B vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 Anglo Chi C Nit	13½	13½	13½
1 Appalach Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Ark Nat Gas A	6⅜	6¼	6¼
3 Asso El Ind Ltd	5	5	5
1 Asso Gas & El	18¾	18⅜	18¾
†250 Asso G&E ctfs	88	84½	87
1 Asso G&E all ctfs	20	20	20
3 Asso G&E A	20	19⅞	19⅞
12 Asso G&E war	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Asso Ray pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Atlas Ply	12	12	12
1 Aut V M cv pr pt	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
B			
1 Blauners	25	25	25
5 Blue Ridge	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
5 Blue Ridge cv pf	37	37	37
3 Bourjois	5	4⅞	4⅞
1 Braz Tr & Lt	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 British Celanse	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
C			
1 CAM co vtc	3-16	3-16	3-16
1 Can Marc Wireless	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
53 Carib Syn	1½	1⅛	1½
2 Cent Pub Serv A	18½	18½	18½
45 Cent States El	10¼	10	10⅛
2 Chain Str St	11½	11½	11½
3 Chath Ph Al nv	15⅛	15	15⅛
34 Cities Service	19¾	19¼	19¼
2 Colon Oily	2⅜	2¼	2¼
22 Comwith & So war	2¼	2⅛	2¼
11 Commun Wat Serv	10⅝	10½	10⅝
3 Cons Cop Min	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Cons Laundries	14	14	14
1 Cont Shares pf B	41	41	41
26 Cord Corp	9¾	9½	9¾
2 Creole Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Cresson Gold	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Cusi Mex Min	⅝	⅝	⅝
D			
2 Dayton Airpl	1½	1½	1½
94 De Forest	6⅝	6	6⅛
6 Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
14 Douglas Airc	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
10 Driver Harris	37¼	35	37¼
21 Durant Mot	1⅞	1⅝	1¾
E			
118 El Bond & Sh	51¾	51⅛	51⅜
1 El Bond & Sh pf	105	105	105
1 El Pow Assoc A	18	18	18
1 El P & L op war	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1 Electric Share	13½	13½	13½
1 Electricr Share pf	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
3 Emp Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 Eureka Pipe (4)	28	28	28
10 Europe El deb rts	2	2	2
6 Evans Wallo Lead	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
F			
1 Ford Mot Can A (1.20)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
1 Ford Mo France (.28e)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11 Ford Mot Ltd (.37½e)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
8 Foremost Dairy	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
G			
1 Gen Bak	½	½	½
2 Gen Bak Cod	⅛	⅛	⅛
1 Gen Bak NY	17¾	17¾	17¾
†50 Gen G&E cv pf B (6)	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
8 Gen Th Eq cv pf (3)	30⅛	30¼	30¼
2 Gerrard S A Co	5	5	5
5 Glean Comb Harv	2⅝	2½	2⅝
3 Goldman Sachs	7½	7⅜	7½
†20 Gt Atl & Pac nv	220	220	220
†20 Gt Atl & P 1st pf	118½	118½	118½
6 Groc Str Prod vtc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Guenther Rud	15	15	15
4 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
H			
1 Hecla Min	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 Hudson Bay M&S	5⅜	5½	5⅝
I			
1 Ill Pow & Lt $6 pf	92	92	92
7 Imp Oil Can	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1 Insull Util	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
2 Insurance Sec	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
7 Intercon Petrol	7-16	7-16	7-16
4 Internat Pet	14⅜	14¼	14¼
13 Inter Util B	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
7 Inter Util war	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
1 Interstate Equit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7 Irving Air Ch	10¼	10	10¼
1 Ital Superpow A	3½	3½	3½
L			
1 Lake Shore Mines	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Lakey Fdy	3	3	3
†50 Lawrence Port Cem	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Lily Tulip Cup	23	23	23
5 Loew's war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Loew's deb rts	23	23	23
†10 Long Is Lt pf	110½	110½	110½
1 Louis L & E	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
M			
3 Magdalena Syn	⅜	⅜	⅜
6 Mead Johnson	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞
6 Memphis Nat Gas	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3 Metro Ch Stores	3	3	3
2 Mid West Util	23¼	23⅛	23¼
2 Mo Kans Pipe L	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Mohawk Min	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
†100 Montreal LH&P	57½	57½	57½
2 Mountain Prod	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
N			
6 Nat Fuel & Gas	24⅜	22¾	24⅜
1 Nat Investors	5½	5½	5½
1 Nat Short T Sec A	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Newberry (J J) Co	26	26	26
40 †New Eng Pow pf	85½	85½	85½
22 Newmont Min	55⅜	54⅛	55⅜
3 N Y Transit	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
30 Niag Hud Pow	12⅛	12	12
2 Niag Hud P A war	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Niles Bem Pond	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
30 Noranda Mines	18	17¼	17¾
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1½	1½	1½
3 Nordon Corp Ltd	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Nor European Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 †Northern Pipe L	30	30	30
O			
33 Ohio Cop	⅜	⅜	⅜
12 Overseas Sec	4½	4	4
P			
2 Pac G & E 1 pf	27	27	27
7 Pacific West Oil	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
5 Pennroad Corp	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
35 Pilot Radio A	10	9	9¾
2 Plymouth Oil	17½	17⅛	17½
2 Pwdrell & Alex	25	25	25
1 Premier Gold	¾	¾	¾
2 Prince & Whitely	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20 Pub Util Hold	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Pub Ut Hold xw	6¼	6¼	6¼
R			
1 Rainbow L Prod B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3 Reliance Int'l A	5	4⅞	5
12 Rossia Intl	4	3⅞	4
S			
2 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 St Regis Paper	16½	16¼	16⅜
9 Segal Locfl	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2 Selected Indust	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
22 Sentry Saf Control	2⅞	2½	2¾
1 South Cal Ed B pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
4 So Cal Ed C pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
12 So Cal Ed rts	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
5 South Penn Oil	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
*1 South Pipe	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 Southwest Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Stand Oil Ind	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 St Oil Ky	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
3 Sunray Oil	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
T			
2 Texon Oil&Land	12	12	12
1 Twin Sta Nat Gas A	1	1	1
U			
1 United Carr Fast	5¼	5¼	5¼
43 Unit Founders	8½	8¼	8⅜
13 United Gas	10⅜	10¼	10¼
4 United Gas war	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 United Gas pf	93¼	93⅛	93¼
12 Un Lt & Power A	29½	29	29
3 Un Lt&Pow cv pf	101	100⅞	101
6 U S Finish	8	7	8
2 United Stores vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 United Verde Ext	9½	9½	9½
1 Utility Equities	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
17 Util Pow & Lt	12⅞	12½	12⅞
5 Utility & Indus	7¾	7¾	7¾

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
11 Ala Pow 5s '68	103	103	103
3 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s '40	78¾	78	78
15 Am G&E 5s 2028	98½	98⅛	98½
6 Am PPow & L 6s 2016	106	105¾	106
1 Am Rad 4½s '47	101	101	101
5 Am Roll M 5s '48	96	95¾	96
32 Appalach Gas 6s '45	87	86¾	86¾
15 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	72¼	72	72
3 Appalach Pow 5s '56	101½	101½	101½
9 Asso Elec 4½s '53	89¾	89⅝	89¾
2 Asso G&E 5½s '38in ct	71¾	71¾	71¾
11 Asso G&E 5s '50	76¼	76	76
1 Asso G&E 5½s '77	92	92	92
19 Asso G&E 5s '68	76⅝	76⅛	76⅝
7 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	67¾	67½	67½
18 Asso Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	88½	88	88¼
6 Asso Tel&Tel5½s'55 A	89	88½	89
5 Bell Tel Can 5s '55 A	103½	103½	103½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Caterp Trac 5s '35	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 Cent StP&L 5½s '53	81½	81¼	81½
11 Chic Dist El4½s'70 A	92½	92	92½
55 Cities Ser 5s '50	80¼	79¾	79¾
3 Col G&E 5s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
16 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	83⅝	83½	83⅝
1 Crane Co 5s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Crucible Steel 5s '40	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	98½	98½	98½
2 Denv & S L 6s '50 A	100	100	100
2 Det Int Bridge 6½s'52	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1 East Util Inv 5s '54 A	60	60	60
3 Elec Pow & L 5s 2030	87	87	87
2 Emp O & R 5½s '42	78	78	78
2 Fairbks Morse 5s '42	97	97	97
1 Farmers N Mtgln 7s'63	73	73	73
5 Firestn Cot M 5s '48	84¾	84¾	84¾
8 Firestn Tire 5s '42	85½	85	85
3 Fisk Rub 5½s '31	27⅝	27	27
2 Fla Pow & L 5s '54	87	87	87
8 Geo Pow 5s '67	100⅛	100	100⅛
19 Gillette 5s '40	87½	87	87
2 Gobel (A) 6½'35A	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
4 Hous L&P 4½s '78 nw	92½	92½	92½
5 Hous Gulf G 6s '43 A	91	91	91
5 Hudson Bay 6s '35	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
10 Ill Pow & L5½s'54B	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Indep Oil 6s '39	99	99	99
10 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Insull Util Inv 6s'40B	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
21 Int Match 5s '41	96	96	96
30 Intl Pow Sec7s'57 E	97½	96½	97½
1 Invest Co5s'47A ww	79	79	79
5 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	103	103	103
5 Laclede Gas 5½s '35	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
10 Lone Star Gas 5s '42	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11 Louis P & L 5s '57	97⅜	97½	97⅜
2 Mass Gas 5½s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
23 Mass Gas 5s '55	99⅛	98⅞	98⅞
9 Milw El Ry & L 5s'71	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
16 Nat Pow&Lt 5s 2030 B	89	88⅞	89
2 Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
6 N E G&E 5s '50	88	87⅞	87⅞
2 N Y G&El 's '48	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1 NE G&E 5s '47	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
23 NY P&Lt 4½s '67	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞
5 NIndPubServ 5s'66C	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
17 NIndPub Serv 4½s'70E	93⅛	93	93
2 Nor Am 5s '61	97	97	97
5 NorOhTract&Lt 5s'56	97	97	97
6 Ohio Edison 5s '60	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3 Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Oswego Riv Pw 6s '31	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	97½	97½	97½
1 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Pac G&E 6s B '41	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Pac G&E 5½s '52 C	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
1 Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1 PennCenP&L 4½s'77	94	94	94
1 Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	102	102	102
15 Phila B&W 4½s C '77	103	103	103
1 Penn Tel Corp 5s C '60	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
16 Peo Lt&P 5s '79 ww	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛
5 Phila El 4s '71	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1 PubSerNIll 4½s'80E	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5 PubSerOkla 5s'57D	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
13 PugSdP&L 5½s '49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 PugSoP&L 5s '50 C	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Reliance Man 5s '54 A	81	81	81
10 Roch Cent Pw 5s '53	69⅛	69	69⅛
1 Saxet Corp 6s '45 A	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 Shwng W&P 4½s '67 A	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Shwng W&P 4½s '68 B	95	95	95
10 Snider Pack 6s '32	46	46	46
5 SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Southern N Gas 6s '44	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
2 Staley Mfg 6s '42	96	96	96
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	100	10 0	100
2 Stand G&E 6s '51	98½	98½	98⅛
5 Standard P&Lt 6s '57	96⅛	96⅛	96½
10 Swift & Co 5s '40	101	101	101
5 Swift & Co 5s '44	103	103	103
5 Tex El Srv 5s '60	97¼	97	97⅛
3 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	79¼	79	79
11 Tex P&Lt 5s '56	100	10 0	100
13 Thermoid 6s '34	75	68	75
17 Tri Util 5s '79	61⅜	61	61
2 Ulen & Co 6s '44	76	76	76
9 Un Lt & P 6s '75	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
7 Un Lgt & Ry 5½s '52	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1 Un Lt & P 5½s '59	95	95	95
1 Valvoline Oil 7s '37	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 Van Sweringen 6s '35	79	78⅞	79
5 Virg P S 5½s A '46	94½	94	94
5 Virg Pub Ser 6s '46	90	90	90
1 Ward Bak 6s '37	100½	100½	100½
4 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
5 Wisc P & L 5s '56 E	102	102	102

(CURB FOREIGN BONDS) (SALES IN $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Buen Aires Pr 7½s '47	88½	88½	88½
11 Canada 4s '60	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Com Priv Bk 5½s '37	84	84	84
10 Europ Elec 6½s '65 xw	76½	76½	76½
10 Europ Mgt 7s '67 C	83½	83	83
3 Gesfuerel 6s '53	79	79	79
8 Gesfuerel 5s '53 xw	79	79	79
1 Hanover City 7s '39	88	88	88
3 Isotta Fras 7s '42 xw	68¾	68¾	68¾
50 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A xw	68⅝	68	68
3 Mendoza Pr 7½s'51	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	3	3	3
1 Saarbrueck 7s '35	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Saxon Pub Wks 5s'32	93½	93½	93½
6 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	80½	80½	80½
1 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	75	75	75
4 Terni Elec 6½s'53	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛

†—Actual sales. *—Ex-dividend. A—Plus extra. B—Plus 10 per cent stock. E—Paid last year. F—Payable in stock. G—Partly extra. WI—When issued. WW—With warrants. XW—Without warrants.

DIVIDENDS

Southern Pacific Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 24.

Irving Air Chute Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

International Salt declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

International Silver Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Pirelli Company of Italy declared a dividend of 60 lire, the same as last year. Pirelli International Company, a subsidiary, declared a dividend of 11 lire, compared with 10 lire last year.

F. G. Shattuck Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 10 to stock of record March 20.

Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Douglas Aircraft Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents, payable April 20 to stock of record March 11.

Cities Service Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 2½ cents in cash and ½ of 1 per cent on the common in common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

Todd Shipyards declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable March 20 to stock of record March 5.

United Stores Corporation declared the quarterly dividend of $1 on the preferred, placing the issue on a $4 annual basis, compared with $2.50 previously. The dividend is payable March 16 to stock of record March 2.

McCall Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Thatcher Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 30.

J. I. Case Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Chesapeake Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 7.

Walworth Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 16 to stock of record March 5. This places the stock on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously. In December 1929 the rate on the stock was increased from $1.20 to $2. The regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents was declared on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Raybestos Manhattan declared the regular quarterly dividend of 65 cents, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Crown Willamette Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first preferred and $1.50 on the second preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13.

Consolidated Railroads of Cuba declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the cumulative preferred, payable April 1, to stock of record March 10.

Morrison Electrical Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 16.

National Bond & Share Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable March 16, to stock of record March 2, the same as paid three months ago.

Spang Chalfant & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 12.

Gulf States Steel declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

Underwood-Elliott-Fisher declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 12.

International Petroleum declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable March 16 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents, payable March 31 to stock of record March 12.

Lehigh Valley Coal Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13.

National Lead declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 13.

Reo Motor Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents, placing the stock on a 40-cent annual basis, compared with 80 cents previously. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

American Locomotive declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 13.

Texas Gulf Sulphur declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable March 16 to stock of record March 2.

Cuba Railroad Company declared a dividend of 80 cents a share on the common, payable March 30 to stock of record March 30.

Cuba Northern Railways has declared a dividend of $1.43 on common stock, payable March 30 to stock of record March 30.

Signal Oil & Gas Co. declared quarterly dividends of 25 cents each on the class A and class B stocks, placing both on a $1 annual basis, compared with $2 previously, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Electric Bond & Share declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent in common on the common, payable April 15 to stock of record March 7.

Kalamazoo Stove Company declared the quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, placing the stock on a $2.50 annual basis, compared with $4.50 previously. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

BRICK DIVIDEND OMITTED

MONTREAL—National Brick Company of Laprairie omitted the dividend on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred, due at this time.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

WHEAT AT CHICAGO AGAIN MOVES OFF

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—Moist weather benefiting domestic winter crop regions eased grain prices down early today. Lower quotations on wheat at Liverpool acted as an additional bearish influence, together with forecasts of enlarged shipments from Argentina.

Opening unchanged to ¼ to ⅜ cent off, wheat afterward sagged further. Corn started unchanged to ⅝ lower and subsequently held near to the initial limits.

Opening prices were: Corn—March, new 62⅝c; May, old 64⅛@⅜c, new 64⅜c; July, 66@⅛c; September, 65⅝@¾c. Wheat—March, old 79⅛c; May, old 82@82⅛c, new 83¼c; July, 68⅛@¼c; September, 68⅛@¼c. Oats—March, old 32⅞c; May, old 33⅝c; July, 32⅜c.

Public Utility Earnings

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

	1931	1930
Jan. gross	$3,730,423	$5,402,362
Net after int etc	2,494,282	4,655,036
Surp after pf divs*	1,870,818	4,041,598
12 months gross	59,145,893	46,795,692
Net after int etc	46,804,981	38,303,959
Surp after pf divs	39,443,436	31,368,555

*Available for common dividends and reserves.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

	1930	1929
*Dec. gross	$3,329,823	$3,328,912
†Bal aft txs & chgs	1,916,147	1,707,776
*12 mos gross	41,128,734	40,325,465
†Bal aft txs & chgs	21,093,770	20,417,020

*Includes other income. †Before depreciation.

BROOKLYN UNION GAS

	1930	1929
Gross rev	$25,698,195	$25,920,991
Net	7,836,909	8,315,895
Int, amort, etc	2,482,177	2,762,627
Net income	5,354,732	5,553,268
Dividends	3,693,822	3,611,192
Surplus	1,660,910	1,942,076
P & L surp	19,569,434	17,997,611

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Feb. 19—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Feb. 19 1931	Feb. 12 1930
Circulation	£344,130,000	£347,245,000
Public deposits	15,167,000	13,502,000
Private deposits	94,289,000	91,614,000
Bankers' accounts	61,145,000	57,655,000
Other accounts	33,144,000	33,959,000
Govt's securities	36,314,000	36,419,000
Other securities	34,402,000	32,829,000
Disc and adv	9,688,000	9,597,000
Securities	24,714,000	23,232,000
Reserves	57,076,000	54,001,000
Prop es to liab	52.1%	51.3%
Bullion	141,206,000	141,247,000
Bank rate	3%	3%

HONOLULU OIL PROFIT

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19—Honolulu Oil Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $2,120,472 after depletion, depreciation, federal taxes and intangible drilling costs, equal to $2.24 a share on the 944,315 shares of common stock. This compares with $2,200,762, or $2.33 a share on 944,900 shares, in 1929.

KUHLMANN OMITS DIVIDEND

PARIS, Feb. 19—Kuhlmann shares were off 30 francs following the omission of the usual interim dividend payment pending decision at a meeting of shareholders on account of the development of the industrial crisis.

ACTIVITY IN STEEL GAINS

Prices of Finished Metal Shows Greater Firmness as Demand Increases

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Feb. 19—Steel making operations by the end of this week were scheduled to be at 50 per cent, a rise of almost three points over last week, and due in large measure to broader releases for track material and sheets.

Western railroads, which until a few days ago were hesitant to specify their rails and track materials, are seeking prompt delivery. The Illinois Central, which has not bought rails for 1931, is cleaning up its carryover from 1930. In all 10,000 tons of track fastenings have been distributed here this week.

Sheet releases have been sufficient to push mill operations above 50 per cent, and for the first time in several weeks mills have a full week's rolling ahead of them. Wire mills are enabled to operate slightly higher due to larger jobber orders for wire.

Structural inquiry totals 25,000 tons, of which 10,000 tons is for the new Inland Steel Company continuous sheet and strip mill. For an automobile club 3500 tons is pending, and for a world's fair building 3000 tons.

Finished steel prices are largely unchanged, but assume greater firmness with increasing demand. No sizable inquiry for second quarter has been issued, but if the production rate continues upward the probabilities of an increase are better than those of a decrease.

Pig iron has been sold in small lots into the second quarter with no change in price. Sales in the aggregate are light, but shipments are gaining. Scrap is softer, 25 to 50 cents being marked off all grades. Melting steel at $9.75 to $10.25 is the cheapest since 1921.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Feb. 19—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

	Feb. 13 1931	Feb. 6 1931
Gold	55,738,000	55,632,000
Sight balances abroad	7,004,000	7,010,000
Neg bills bght abroad	19,274,000	19,267,000
Com'ercial bills, France	7,242,000	7,231,000
Adv against securities	2,911,000	2,976,000
Negot bonds of s f	5,198,000	5,198,000
Circulation	77,219,000	77,772,000
Total cred cur acct's	24,903,000	24,430,000
Treasury	4,826,000	4,871,000
Sinking fund	9,375,000	9,309,000
Private	10,358,000	9,873,000
Total sight liabilities	102,123,000	102,203,000
Ratio	54.58%	54.43%
Bank rate	2%	2%

LEAD STOCKS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Stocks of refined lead increased 9896 tons in January to a total of 113,143 tons Jan. 31, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports. Production decreased to 47,297 short tons last month from 53,209 tons in December. January shipments totaled 37,633 tons, compared with 40,595 tons in December.

MIDVALE CO. NET

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—For the year ended Dec. 31, Midvale reports net after provision for depreciation and federal income tax of $1,403,728, equal to $7.01 a share on 200,000 no-par shares, compared with $1,368,033 in 1929, equal to $6.84 a share.

ITALIAN PIRELLI CO.

ROME, Feb. 19—Pirelli Company of Italy declared a dividend of 60 lire, the same as last year. Pirelli International Company, a subsidiary, declared a dividend of 11 lire, compared with 10 lire last year.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Knollslea's Freshman Representative

(In Four Parts)

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

PART I

BUNNY flung hatbox, suitcase, new hockey stick and sundry other belongings upon the floor of her room at Knollslea Hall, and drew a deep breath of gladness. Christmas vacation had gone all too quickly, but, oh, how good it was to get back! And how different a coming from that of last autumn when she had arrived, an irresponsible imp of a freshman, ready to stir up trouble or do anything that came to hand for the sake of attracting an admiring train of unthinking classmates.

Now she was entering upon her term of service as Freshman Representative on Student Council. It meant more to Bunny than anything that had come into her life. Jean, the senior she so loved; Miss Newell, the teacher who had shown such faith in her; her own class—all felt she was capable of this high honor. During Christmas vacation she had dreamed often and long of how she would try to live up to it in the coming term.

Shouts and squeals down the hall: "It's Bunny! She's here!" A thunder of feet, and Bunny was swept into the arms of half a dozen girls who must all kiss her at once.

"Sit down, everybody. How you do maul! Aunt Marge sent a box of candy. It's somewhere here." Bunny made a sudden junk pile of her luggage and emerged triumphant to pass the prize around. "Yes, that's the new stick I wrote you about. Hope I can guard the goal my 'better best' with that. Who's back? Everybody?"

"Bond Street and Hilarity Square are all back. You were late, Bunny," pouted Betty Ellen, Bunny's roommate. Bond Street was the name given to the Junior floor and Hilarity Square housed the dauntless Sophomores.

"Angel Island all here, I suppose?" Bunny asked carelessly, for the Freshmen of that floor were well represented upon bed, bureau and window box at that moment.

The girls looked at each other.

"There's a new freshman," Barbara Rollins announced. Another silence.

"Well, go on," Bunny urged, with some mystification. "Is there anything queer about her?"

"She's ever so different, Bunns," Betty Ellen volunteered. "Miss Grey told us she was coming and asked us to look out for her. Her father's some famous foreign newspaper writer—American, but lives abroad, I mean—and she's all he's got and she's traveled with him since she was a baby and lived everywhere."

"She's never been to school," was Helen Morton's contribution.

"Can't even read?" Bunny grinned.

"Of course! And chatters any number of languages. They've even lived with gypsy tribes in the hill towns of Spain."

"How whoopee! Where is she? Has she come?"

By way of answer the freshmen rushed to the stairs, for by draping themselves judiciously over the banisters they could just manage to see guests in the front hall two flights below. Someone, they knew, had come in and was in the drawing room now with Miss Grey—a man's voice rumbled antiphonally to the principal's low-pitched incisive tones.

Suddenly Miss Grey came out into the hall. Precipitation of the Freshman class above stairs, and suppressed mirth. But she was calling.

"Yes, Miss Grey," Bunny answered, and her mop of blond, bobbed curls again leaned over the banister. "I'm to go down," she announced to the girls. "Freshman Representative." This was her first charge under the new office. The newspaper man, it seemed, was ready to leave.

Bunny's First Charge

In the drawing-room stood a tall, slight man with a thin bronzed face and the bluest eyes Bunny thought she had ever seen. The eyes just now looked anxious and the thick iron gray hair had been ruffled by long fingers quite unconsciously. Beside him a girl about Bunny's height surveyed Miss Grey intently under straight black brows. Bunny received the impression that the girl was making mental reservations, that her thoughts were definite, and deep, and kept in silence.

"This is Enid Marsh," Miss Grey was explaining, and Mr. Hart favored Bunny with a companionable smile that lit up his rather serious face most attractively. The girl transferred her study to Bunny, and remained silent.

She was a striking young person. Her bobbed hair, black and shining, was cut short across her forehead just above straight black brows, suggesting some medieval painting. Her father's blue eyes were echoed in hers, but here they had a willful, almost sullen look in their intentness. She wore a jersey and pleated knit skirt of russet, with rolling collar—a frock with an English air. This was a girl one could not forget, thought Bunny, and wondered how she achieved such grace of bearing.

During the next few minutes while Miss Grey took the new pupil into her office to see the floor matron whom she had sent for, Bunny was left alone in the drawing-room with the famous journalist.

"Judy has never been with girls her own age much," he explained, and Bunny saw that his heart ached at leaving her. "She's led a vivid, adventurous life, you will all think, I suppose. Traveled with me since her—since she was 5; and with the exception of a series of nurses and tutors—many of them natives of some far country—doing for her, she has shifted for herself like the fearless and dependable sport she is. She's never been to school and all your traditions and doings will probably be interesting and strange to her. You seem to have quite a few rules, too, and she isn't used to them. She'll need help." He smiled.

"But most of our rules are made by the girls," began Bunny. "We have student government, here, and it's wonderful." In response to a few questions Bunny soon forgot her shyness and found herself telling him a great deal about the student traditions and the school, until Miss Grey's reappearance.

Judy's eyes were almost black as she said good-by to her father, but she was very matter of fact. He on his part was all but abrupt. He cares, thought Bunny, and tried to decide about the girl. "I'd care too, if I were losing him," she was certain, for Mr. Hart had won her completely in their few moments together. At a sign from Miss Grey, Bunny stepped to the door with him. There he bent his head to look into her eyes and she saw that his own were wet.

"Thank you for telling me about the school. You told me more than you can know, and have filled me with satisfaction about leaving Judy here. I hope you will like her," he added suddenly. "It would mean a lot to both of us if she could count a girl like you as a friend."

A Promise

"I will be her friend, Mr. Hart," Bunny promised impulsively. The anxious yet whimsical blue eyes and the lonely lines around his mouth were too much for her.

"I did not mean to make you say that," he said gently; "but thank you for that, too. Judy will have to win her friends. And if she does not find you easily, in, well, this sort of life—" he included in an expressive half-gesture the winding colonial stairway, the polished floors and velvet portières, "remember she is more used to a striped tent 'mid the 'perfumes of Araby,' a saddle jogging above the plains of Mongolia or a sun-drenched patio in the home of some South American 'saviour of the republic.' And now good-by. It is Enid, isn't it? Bunny? That's better yet."

Bunny stood thoughtful until he had waved to her from his taxi and sent in the direction of the drawing room window a smile and a Roman salute. She then returned to Miss Grey, who immediately left her with Judy.

Would Judy weep? Bunny surveyed speculatively the back of the new freshman, who was watching the disappearing taxi. What could she say to ease the parting from this wonderful father. Suddenly Judy whirled around.

"Well, come on," she ordered, in a deep, softly husky voice. "Time for the next edition, and the leading story is that one tramp ship, the Judy Hart, flying an unknown flag, has docked for repairs."

With this she bolted up the two flights, bag and baggage, an astonished and amused Freshman Representative at her heels.

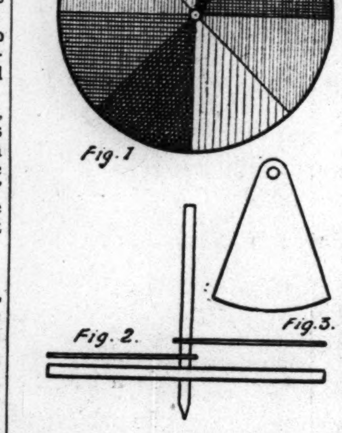
(To Be Continued)

"Well, come on," she ordered in a deep, soft, husky voice. "Time for the next edition...."

The Colorscope

Here is a little device which you can make in a few minutes. It will produce numbers of different colors, some of them exceedingly pretty shades, while a few may be drab grays.

Take a piece of stout cardboard and cut a circle, three or four inches in



diameter. The thicker your material is, the longer will your colorscope spin. A piece of hard wood one-eighth inch thick is ideal. Through the center dot, which your compasses made, an axis must be fitted. A match or a meat skewer will answer satisfactorily. Do not use a nail, or anything likely to scratch the furniture, or you will not be able to use the colorscope on the table. See that the axis is a very tight fit in the circle; glue the joint if possible.

Now take your paint box and color the circle with the brightest shades you have. Fig. 1 shows you the idea, but any number of segments may be used or, if you wish, red, yellow and blue alone may be decided upon. Another alternative is to copy the colors in the solar spectrum; then the circle appears to be white when spun.

When your colors have dried you can try the top. Upon the colors you have used depends the colorscope's natural shade, but by fitting additional segments to it, you can obtain many more.

Fig. 1 shows the circle, shaded in eight segments, and Fig. 2 the top inside view, and here you can see two of the additional segments fitted. Fig. 3 shows the shape of one of these. You will need at least two, and preferably four extra segments, for any number (excepting one) may be used.

Slip two or more on the axis and spin your colorscope like a top. The extra segments will space out around the circle and, of course, cover some of the colors, so since the other and visible shades predominate, the apparent color of the whole changes. One side of each extra segment should be white, but an alternative color on the other surface offers a still larger variety of colors.

While the top is spinning you can change the shade again merely by touching the rim either of the circle or one of the segments.

The Adventures of Waddles

Current Events

Lancashire Calls a Halt

FOR 28 days a struggle has been waged in Lancashire, England, between cotton mill employers and 200,000 workers in the cotton mills. The origin of the trouble was an attempt by certain employers at Burnley to follow the example of competitors in other countries and increase the number of looms per worker. This was done in an effort to cut down cost of production. Each weaver, acording to the new plan, must attend to eight looms instead of four, with only a slight increase in wages.

Such a scheme, the weavers argued, would not only involve too great a strain but throw many men and women out of work. They went on strike and the employers answered by a lockout, which soon spread through Lancashire.

One of the most important arguments used by the weavers was that if they were asked to make a sacrifice, shareholders and management should be asked to sacrifice something, too. These men are alert enough to realize that somehow costs must be reduced and they are pressing for more up-to-date machinery, but in any changes which are made, they demand that the burden shall not fall entirely on them.

Lancashire employers have come to the wise conclusion that there is some justice in these claims, and since the change is so strongly resisted they have yielded. This result is of great interest historically, because it is the first example on a large scale of the victory of workers against what is known as "modern mechanization," the tendency to regard everything from the point of view of machinelike efficiency. It is also the first notable recognition by modern industrial employers that it is possible to go too fast in this direction and that the welfare of the human beings concerned is the first consideration.

Gandhi Interviews the Viceroy

Last Tuesday a momentous interview took place in India between Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the civil disobedience movement in India, and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy.

Since their return from London, it has been the aim of the delegates to the London Conference to induce Gandhi to recognize what they have achieved and to accept the new constitution outlined by the conference, which establishes a federated Indian Government with home rule (subject to certain definite reservations on the part of the British Government).

It has been freely prophesied that Gandhi and the National Congress Party, the extremists of India, would oppose the new constitution, but it has powerful supporters, and India is hopeful today that Gandhi may become one of them.

Our Staff Correspondent for India, writing of the effect of this interview on Gandhi, says:

"At sundown the Khaddar-robed, sandal-footed ascetic emerged from the magnificent palace of the Viceroy and crossed the spacious courtyard. From upper balconies and windows throngs of distinguished visitors from all parts of the world, who are here for the opening of the new capital, watched his progress, while from behind pillars at every doorway peeped red-coated servants of the palace, who temporarily deserted their duties to make salaams to the tiny figure set for a moment amid the imperial splendors of the viceregal residence.

"Gandhi's cheery smile indicated to observers that some success had attended his first conference with the Viceroy. While no formal announcement had been made regarding the talk, it is reported that definite issues were raised, such as terms of reference of the next stage of negotiations and the Congress's participation.

"Later in a secluded house on the wall of Old Delhi, Gandhi squatted on the floor with a group of disciples around him and from a member of this intimate coterie it was learned that the interview with the Viceroy was satisfactory to Gandhi who was impressed with the evidences of sincerity marking the British attitude."

Mail Bag

Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade.

About 30 miles from Salt Lake City is a town called Bingham, which is known as "the world's narrowest town." In some places the street is so narrow two cars can scarcely pass. The buildings are so close to the curbing that one has to walk in the street, and their backs are right against the hillside. At the edge of the town is located the world's largest open cut copper mine.

The daily output from this mine is 22,000 tons of ore and 31,000 tons of stripping (stripping is the overburden removed in order to get at the ore). The hillside is cut in levels and there are 23 levels from top to bottom. There are 51 locomotives, 22 steam shovels, and 1000 ore cars operating day and night over 41 miles of railroad. I am sending you a picture of the mine.

About 15 miles from Salt Lake City is the Great Salt Lake from which it gets its name. It is about 75 miles wide, and very shallow. Salt Lake is a remnant of what was once Lake Bonneville, which at one time covered practically all of western Utah. Great Salt Lake is 22 per cent salt.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I would like to correspond with children 12 or 13 years of age from any foreign country or any island. I am interested in collecting leaves, coins, and stamps, all of which are in our Scout work.

William F.

[Thank you for the interesting picture of the mine, William.—Ed.]

Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

Again, I wish to thank you for many very interesting and helpful correspondents I have received through The Christian Science Monitor.

I told you once before of Calgary, and that it was only a short distance from Banff. Now I wish to tell you about Banff, which to me, is a very interesting summer resort. Banff, is in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. When one gets into Banff, they almost wonder if there is really and truly a world beyond those towering masses of rock, but if they take time to climb one of the mountains, they will find many valleys below and spreading out on all sides and directions.

One summer, we had the pleasure of climbing to the highest peak of Sulphur Mountain, which was a full day's hike. Along the way we fed a Rocky Mountain deer, for the mountain animals are exceptionally tame. When we reached the top of the mountain and looked down on the town of Banff and the valleys to the other side we decided that the hike was well worth our while.

To my mind, Sulphur Mountain is the most interesting of any of the Banff Rockies. As one climbs, part way up this mountain, one comes to a swimming pool which is called the Upper Hot Springs. The bath itself is filled with extremely hot sulphur water which runs down from a boiling hot spring in Sulphur Mountain.

This is really only one of the many features of interest in our majestic Rockies. It would take a very long time to enumerate them all, or even a few, but if anyone would like to know about our Canadian Rockies or western Canada, I shall be very glad to tell of different features of interest in successive letters.

I am one of the "over 20's," but I shall be glad to hear from girls of any age.

Vera C.

Towson, Maryland

Dear Editor:

I wish to congratulate you and all the boys and girls who have made the Mail Bag such a success! It is certainly doing its part in preserving the art of letter-writing—and isn't letter-writing an interesting art? The Mail Bag also provides an opportunity to form new friendships, and what charming friends it brings! I believe that the enthusiasm over the Mail Bag is a part of a great pacific movement. It is helping to unite the youth of all the countries of the world—and they are the future generation. And "United we stand, divided we fall," so let's all work to preserve this union by making the most of this opportunity so kindly presented to us!

I am 18 years old and a freshman at Goucher College. I should like to hear from other college students in all parts of the world.

Winifred B.

London, E. C. England

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag, although I have been meaning to write all along. I live in England with my mother and father and older sister. I am just 12. Although we are Americans I have lived in England nearly all my life. I go to the Sunday School at First Church in London and like it very much.

I saw a letter a little while ago from someone who wanted to know all about Holland. I am going to write to her (Gwendolyn C, from Chicago) for I was born in Holland and have been there quite often for visits since.

At the moment here it is very bleak and bare, but soon the trees will begin to bud and the grass get greener and everything will look fresh. I can't remember the spring in America, as it is a long time since I was there—but it is perfectly beautiful here.

Jeanninne L. B.

Berlin, Germany

Dear Editor:

For several years I have read the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag, and I have found no other paper so interesting. I have lived in Berlin since 1914 and can tell my correspondents about it, and about other parts of Germany as well.

I attend the high school at Friedenau. My subjects are English, which I have studied for three years, French, Latin and mathematics. I am fond of all sports and am especially interested in collecting stamps and postcards. Hoping that I get many correspondents from many countries, I remain, with best wishes for the success and spread of the Monitor,

Günther S.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho

Dear Editor:

The part of the Monitor I like best is the Mail Bag. It is sure fine that fellows the world over can be brought together. To me it is fascinating and interesting. Mutual hopes, aims and understandings are the thongs that will bind the giant war. I have written to a Mail Bagger in England, and hope to hear from him soon. I can speak and write French and English, and I should like especially to hear from a fellow in France who could help me to speak his language better. However, I should welcome any letters and promise to answer them all. I am 19 and am interested in outdoor sports, especially swimming.

Over our radio I like to listen to the world tour programs; they are very interesting. Here in the mountains I can get the much-treasured Monitor only on weeks when we are able to go to town. The snow is six feet deep now, but next week I shall go and get it. Hoping to meet many of my potential friends.

Franze William L.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Eunice R. (14), Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Interested in music, sewing and outdoor sports.

Elisabeth H. (16), Berlin, Germany.

Marjorie R. (16), Mortlake, England.—Especially from Japan, Borneo or any of the Pacific islands.—Correspond in English or French.

Jane F. (17), Mt. Carroll, Ill.—Interested in French books and swimming.

Boys

Oswald H. (16), Wigan, England.—Especially from California, Germany, India and Africa. Interested in stamps.

Charles J. (17), Kenosha, Wis.—Especially from Denmark.

Carlisle H. (20), St. Louis, Mo.

Raji O. F., Lagos, Nigeria.

Over 20

Marguerite S., Chicago, Ill.

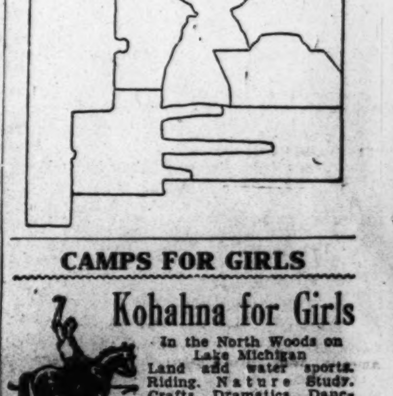
Merle G. (Miss), Everett, Wash.—Especially from Greece, Italy, Morocco, Rumania, Albania, Czechslovakia, Egypt, South America and Africa.

Jack W., London, England.—Speaks French. Interested in sports.

Ronald N., London, England.—Speaks French and German. Interested in sports.

Will Ernest Reinhardt please send in his street address, as there is a letter waiting for him?—Ed.

Key to State Puzzle



"When I Was a Girl"

When I Was a Girl, collected by Helen Ferris. New York: Macmillan Co. $2.50.

This inspiring book is actually almost entirely the work of the five famous women whose girlhood days are there described: Ernestine Schumann-Heink, Janet Scudder, Marie Curie, Jane Addams and Etsu Sugimoto.

Miss Ferris, editor of "The American Girl," who is responsible for the book's appearance, wisely decided to let each of these women tell in their own words the tale of their early struggles and ideals. In each case, however, she has prefaced a useful introductory chapter.

This is a book for older girls. Through it they may themselves gain something of the inspiration which held these other girls fast to their ideals in spite of poverty, disappointment, loneliness and doubt. After reading "When I Was a Girl" many will no doubt go further and read the books from which these stories of girlhood are taken. They are:

"Schumann-Heink, the Last of the Titans," by Mary Lawton.

"Pierre Curie," by Marie Curie. (It is from the Autobiographical Notes at the end of this book that we find Marie Curie's record.)

"Twenty Years at Hull House," by Jane Addams.

"A Daughter of the Samurai," by Etsu Sugimoto.

Games for a Washington's Birthday Party

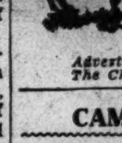
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S Animals: This is a good game to start the fun going. The person in charge announces that each guest will have pinned upon his back a slip bearing the name of one of the animals found on the farm of the Father of his Country. As soon as he is thus tagged he must try to keep everyone from seeing the name on his back. He may do any maneuvering that he likes except that he is not supposed to plant his back against anything. After all are tagged they go around with pencil and pad writing down any names that they can spy. After a set period, time is called and a prize given to the one whose name appears the least number of times on all the cards. It is best to collect the lists and make the count. A toy animal with a piece of red, white and blue ribbon around its neck makes a suitable prize.

Martha Washington Goes Shopping: Someone begins the game by saying, "Martha Washington went shopping today." Her right-hand neighbor replies, "What did she buy?" The first player might say, "She bought a coach," which would be a correct answer if the person giving it had a family name beginning with C. If the player had answered, "She bought a wig," she would be ruled out of the game because "wig" does not begin with C. If the answer is correct the one who gave it is asked, "How does it go?" whereupon the player must enact the answer by motion. She must keep this up while saying to her next neighbor, "Martha Washington went shopping today." The performance is thus carried on around the entire group and anyone failing to keep up the action showing "how it goes" or "what it does" can be ordered out of the game along with all who fail to select the right kind of articles. All remaining in action after one round are declared winners. A box of Martha Washington candy, which can be shared with the rest, makes a suitable prize.

A Hatchet Toss: Two players are chosen for this contest while the others watch the fun. Both are given paper hatchet cut-outs after they have taken their places against the wall of one side of the room. The contestants should be separated from each other by considerable distance. When the signal is given, each tries to throw his hatchet as far out in front of him as he can. When it lands he runs to that spot, picks it up, and again throws it before him. Both players repeat this performance simultaneously until one or the other manages to get to the opposite wall (goal line) and back again to the starting point. The first to succeed in doing this wins the game.

George and Martha Washington Tag: The group of players is divided evenly into two lines facing each other. In front of the one line stands Martha Washington with her back turned to her line; in front of the other line George Washington takes his place in like manner. Someone in each line tries to tag the one standing in front without being seen. Whenever George or Martha are tagged they must try to guess who tagged them. When the guess is right they exchange places with the taggers.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS



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Advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor

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WILLIAM BEALS
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Glen Arbor, Michigan

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BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The Dialer's Guide

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FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 20

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Rossini, Pierne, Strauss and lesser known composers. 6:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Gounod, Tchaikovsky, Strauss and Ketelbey. 11.

Soloist and Orchestra

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). 8.

Bernard Ocko, violinist; WOR Salon Orchestra (WOR). Movement from Lalo's "Symphony Espagnole" and two Juon bits, Mr. Ocko; Lacome, Grainger, Jarnfeldt and Dvořák by salon group. 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

"**Little Things in Life**" (WEAF—T). Women's vocal trio and orchestra. 7:15.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor (WEAF—T). Features, "La Violetera," Miss Dragonette; "Mlle. Modiste," "Merry Widow," "Tip Toes" music, "Sweetest Story," by various groups. 8.

Irvin S. Cobb, guest speaker; mixed chorus; orchestra (WJZ—T). Principally a Latin flavor to the program. 9:30.

Soprano soloist; salon orchestra (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). 9:30.

"**The Gypsy Trail**" (CBS—T). Hungarian and gypsy music. Mariska Kondor, soloist; Emery Deutsch conducting native orchestra. 10.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Review of "No, No, Nanette," "Pink Lady," "Blue Paradise," "Rio Rita," "Bohemian Girl," and ballad "On the Banks of the Wabash." 10.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; male trio (WJZ Chain). 7:45. Everett Foster, baritone, and orchestra, NBC Pacific. 8:15.

Howard Marsh, tenor; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (WJZ Chain). A musical comedy lead, Mr. Marsh sings "Deep in My Heart," "Will You Remember?" and "There's a Sunny Smile Waiting." 8.

Arthur Murray's Dancing Class (WJZ Chain). The "danzon," a Cuban dance, and, "Peanut Vendor" and "Lady, Play Your Mandolin," music constructed for that dance. 8:45.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.

Vaudeville (WEAF—T). 10:30.

Noble Sissle and his orchestra (CBS—T). Mr. Sissle is half of the well-known Sissle and Blake Negro team. 11.

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; Johnnie Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders (WEAF Chain). New York and Chicago. 11, 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10, 8.

Crime Prevention (WEAF Chain). Stories from actual police records. 10.

Nit Wit Hour (CBS—T). Feature, thrilling off key coloratura solos of Mme. Molka de Polka. 10:30.

Recitals

Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist (WJZ Chain). 7:15.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Johnny Marvin, popular songs (WJZ Chain). Well-known recorder. 8:30.

Talks

"**The World in Music**" (WEAF—T). Pierre Key, music editor. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). News interpretations. 6:45, 8.

"**Spotlights in Drama and Literature**" (WEAF—T). Weekly résumé by Montrose J. Moses. 7.

"**The World's Business**" (CBS—T). Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. 7:45.

Vocal

American Singers, male quartet (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"**The Two Troopers**" (WEAF Chain). Have to flag a train, homeward-bound from Montreal. 9:45.

FOR SATURDAY, FEB 21

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Uncle Abe and David (WEAF Chain). 6:45.

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10, 8.

"**Snoop and Peep**" (WEAF—T). Amateur detectives. 7:30.

"**Rise of the Goldbergs**" (WJZ Chain). Radio's popular Hebrew family. 7:30.

Weber and Fields (WEAF Chain). 8.

Dixies Circus (WJZ Chain). 8.

"**The Silver Flute**" (WEAF Chain). A story within a story. 8:30.

"**The Campus**" (WJZ Chain). Adventures of Dick Trevor, freshman. 9.

"**Uncle Tom's Cabin**" (CBS—T). Harriet Beecher Stowe classic in Hank Simmons Show Boat period. 10.

"**Cuckoo**" (WJZ Chain). With Ambrose J. Weems, the "voice of the diaphragm enunciating." 10.

Aunt Lulu's Adventures (WJZ Chain). 10:45.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Familiar works of Granados, Kreisler, Weber, Jarnfeldt, Wagner, Chaminade and Beethoven. 6:05.

Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons (WEAF—T). Duplicate of program conducted by his father, Dr. Leopold Damrosch, at the old Academy of Music on Feb. 17, 1883, which included "Siegfried's Funeral March" and "Good Friday Spell." 9.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Henry VIII" dance, contemporary music; "Bohemian Girl" selection, Elgar, and andante from "Surprise Symphony" of Haydn. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Audrey Marsh, soprano; Larry Murphy, tenor; Henry Burbig; Freddie Rich's Orchestra (CBS). 7:30.

Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Earle Spicer, baritone; Handy Boys, male trio; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). Popular review. 8:30.

Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra (CBS—T). 8:45.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). 11:30.

Talks

"**The Army-Navy Situation**" (CBS—T). Senatorial debate from Washington, in Ted Husing's "Sportslants" period. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"**Laws that Safeguard Society**" (WEAF—T). Dean Archer discusses self-defense. 7:15.

"**The Highroad of Adventure**" (WEAF—). Gilbert E. Gable. 7:45.

"**The Early Bookworm**" (CBS—T). Selected books by Alexander Woollcott. 8:30.

National Radio Forum (CBS—T). Political Washington. 9:30.

Recitals

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS T). Popular classics and ballads. 8.

Lannie Ross, tenor; string trio (WEAF Chain). "Troubadour of the Moon." 11.

Little Jack Little (WEAF Chain). One of radio's most popular soloists. 11:45.

Band Music

"**Origin of the Corn**": concert band (CBS). Familiar classics. 9.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m. — "Friendly Merchants": orchestra.
5:15 Ethel Romdahl, soloist.
5:30 NBC, "What Happened to Jane."
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 WEEI Organist.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Nobles Big Brother Club.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
7:30 Popular orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, "Galileo"; soloists; quartet.
9:30 Recorded Symphony Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Marimba orchestra; soloist.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; World Bookman.
6:08 Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 "Little Theater of Heart's Desire."
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook.
7:45 NBC, Del Lampe's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; tap specialty.
8:00 NBC, "The First Nighter": sketch, "Hollywood Hoax."
8:30 NBC, Salon Orchestra; James Melton, tenor.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Merle Alcock, contralto; concert orchestra.
10:00 "Ten O'Clock Revue": Ranny Weeks and his orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 Static rorgan, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:04 Sport Review.
11:14 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "Around the Camp Fire."
5:45 Stylists Orchestra; time.
6:00 Melodist Orchestra.
6:15 Popular program.
6:30 Fireside Fancies: Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Novelty Dance Program; male quartet.
7:30 Davis Brothers: Seiberling Singers: recorded.
7:45 CBS, "Daddy and Rollo": sketch.
8:00 Tenatones Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Adelyn Hood, soprano; Vernon Dalhart, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS sketch, "Snow on the Line."
9:00 CBS, Lee Morse, popular songs.
9:15 CBS, Lorna Fantin.
9:30 CBS, Detective Story.
10:00 CBS, Concordia Students Chorus.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Roundup: Roy Atwell; "Vermont Fiddler"; Annette Hanshaw; Eddie Connors; Fred Monroe; orchestra.
12:00 "Mickie" Alpert's Orchestra.
12:30 Frank Mahler, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 Ballad Program.
6:15 Organ recital; weather; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—Same as WEEI.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

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CONNECTICUT

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CONNECTICUT

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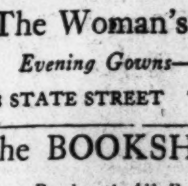

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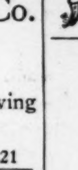

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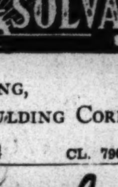

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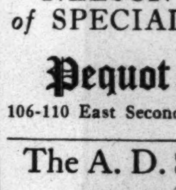

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

The Cottontail

DURING the winter it is easy to trace cottontails by their tracks in the snow. Their long hind feet make two parallel depressions and back of these are two smaller ones made by the fore paws.

"Cottontail" is a local name loosely applied to various small American rabbits and hares, especially the common wood-hare or gray rabbit. So many modified forms combine features and characteristics of both rabbit and hare, that attempts to classify them become increasingly difficult. The usual coloring is a blending of gray and brown fur, touched with black on the ears. The white fluffy tail has given them their well-known name.

Rabbits and hares are rodents, which are distributed in most parts of the world. Their teeth are not strong enough to gnaw wood, but when their usual food is covered by snow they girdle around the base of saplings or fruit trees for the bark. In summer they are fond of clover as well as most fresh vegetables, milk thistles, chickweed, dandelions, and sweet apples.

Occasionally cottontails dig burrows, but they seem to prefer occupying natural cavities, or deserted holes of the skunk or woodchuck. In warm locations runways are shaped beneath thickets of grass and briars. In such places their nests are called "forms." Three to eight "bunnies" make up the usual brood, several times a year, for these prolific creatures. The mother covers them carefully with a blanket of fur whenever she leaves them alone.

When uncertain of the direction of a noise they have a habit of rising on their hind feet, with ears erect. When alarmed, they leap rapidly, as their long hind legs give them considerable speed; but, being timid, they usually seek cover at the first opportunity. At times they even prefer to remain where they are, their instinct telling them that by "freezing" or "squatting" they are likely to escape notice, as their coloring is not conspicuous.

A Word a Day

Drought

Folks affected by a drought have graver problems than whether the word rhymes with "doubt" or "mouth," but there are those who find sufficient perplexity in this. Be it said, then, that "drought" has only one recognized pronunciation, as though spelled drout—to rhyme with "doubt."

Be it said further, however, that dictionaries also recognize the spelling as "drouth," pronounced as spelled, and rhyming with "mouth." The weight of scholarly opinion, however, inclines toward "drought."

The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *drugian*, "to dry," and we use it in the sense of "dryness; aridity; want of rain or water, especially such a prolonged lack of precipitation as affects the earth and prevents the growth of vegetation."

"The President signed the drought relief bill."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor

Brevities

Passing Show: Householders in one Yorkshire town have refused to pay the water rate. They believe in H2Owe.

Pathfinder: Isn't it strange how fast mail trucks pass you and how long it takes a check to reach you?

Judge: The United States Golf Association has prohibited the use of a special niblick for getting out of sand traps. Our idea would be to abolish the sand traps.

Punch: "Husbands should share the housework with their wives," says a woman's paper. We have no use for those selfish husbands who want to do it all themselves.

A Quotation for Today

DO NOT only contend with evil thoughts or inclinations of the will, but get thyself engaged with a good thought or purpose, until those evil thoughts vanish.—ANSELM.

Odds and Ends

Legion of Lawmakers

While New Hampshire is the forty-second State in the Union in regard to population, it ranks first in the size of its House of Representatives, with 419 members.

Less Drinking?

A profit of more than $9,000,000 was shown by the Quebec Liquor Commission last year, representing the largest annual profit during the nine years' history of the commission.

Reforming Prisoners

Due to the work being done to reform and educate law transgressors in The Netherlands, the prison population of that country decreased 20 per cent in the five-year period from 1923 to 1928.

A Relief Plan

An agrarian plan of relieving unemployment and its consequent distress is to be tried at Orange, Tex. H. J. Lutcher Stark has made available 100 acres, on which the unemployed will grow vegetables and other produce. Part will be used to feed families of the jobless, the remainder will be marketed..

In Lighter Vein

Overlooks Bills

"I have nothing but praise for the work of my tailor."

"So he's told me."

Judge: "Have you anything to say before sentence is given?"

Defendant (a Synonym Golf Fan): "Yes, Your Honor. Please make it one with a synonym for 'emancipate' in it."

Whole Ones

A little girl calling at a neighbor's house sat near a tray containing some orange peelings. Unable to contain herself longer, she said, "I smell oranges."

"Yes," returned her hostess, "it's those peelings."

"No, ma'am," said the little girl, solemnly, "I smell whole oranges."

The Uncertainty of It

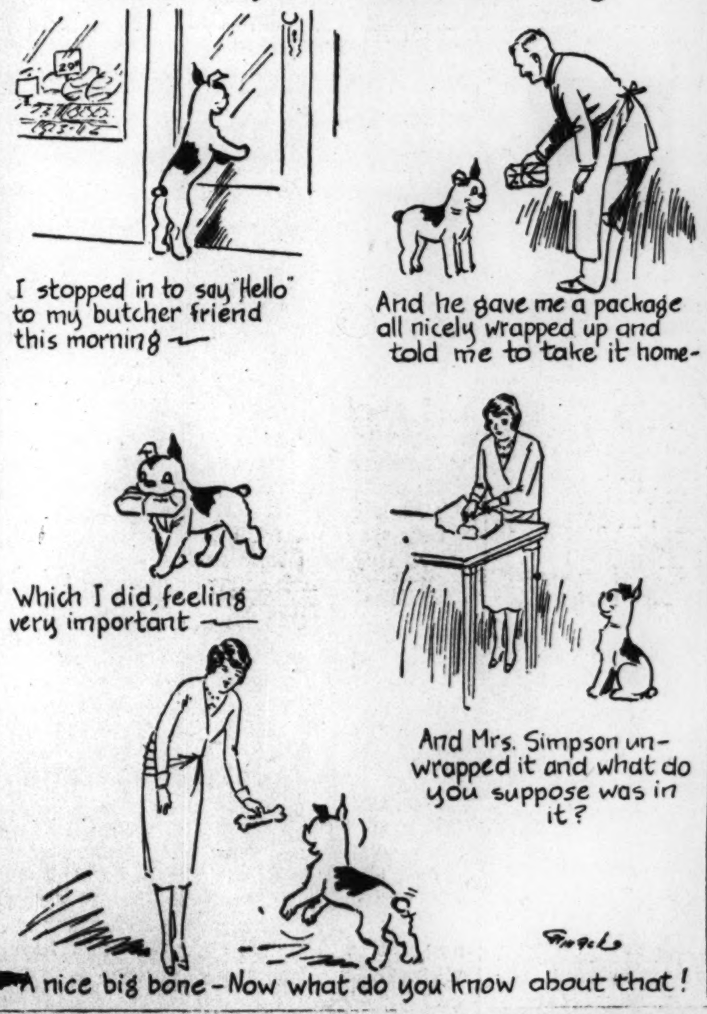
"Sometimes," confided Mrs. Smith to her intimate friend, "I think my husband is the most patient, gentlest, best-natured man that ever lived, an' sometimes I think it's just laziness!"—*Montreal Star.*

Right at Home

"Sleep well in the country?"

"First night I couldn't sleep at all. After that I hired a farmer boy to sit in my auto and blow the horn all night. Then I got along fine."—*Pathfinder.*

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Girl's Council

Los Angeles

IN ONE of the Los Angeles junior high schools is an organization called the Girls' Council. The club was organized mainly for doing things to help people of lesser means. Last Christmas the girls purchased gifts and wrapped them, along with candy and nuts, for the elderly women of the county farm.

This same school has a "protégé" which is a school located in the poorer part of the city. Not only at Christmas but all during the year, food and other necessary things are sent to the needy pupils.

It is almost superfluous to add that these little acts of kindness bring happiness not only to the recipients, but to the givers as well.

'The Greatest of These'

Topeka, Kan.

LITTLE Helen's father had taken up a claim in the West and had barely been able to provide the necessities for the family.

The child, planning her future, included marriage with "a rich man" as essential.

"I suppose," said a mischievous elder, "that you think your mother made a mistake in marrying a poor man like your father?"

Little Helen bristled with loyalty. "Father *isn't* a poor man! Why—why—we *love* Father!"

SYNONYM GOLF

Puzzle No. 7

Winner:

T. C. and KAYEL ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Command	3	Bid	3
2.	Bustle	3	Ado	3
3.	Top	3	Tee-T	1
4.	Clothe	4	Rig	3
5.	Vigorous	5	Hale	4
6.	Manifest	5	Show	4
7.	Influence	4	Sway	4
8.	Wing	3	Ell-L	1
9.	Erroneous	5	Sham	4
10.	Temperate	4	Mild	4
11.	Inflexible	5	Set	3
12.	Solicit	3	Beg	3
13.	Late	3	New	3
14.	Consecrate	5	Holy	4
15.	Tranquil	4	Calm	4
16.	Emancipate	4	Free	4
17.	Parry	4	Stop	4
18.	Low	3	Moo	3
		70		59

"Dick Shunary," in a generous mood, again opens the doors of the "60 beaters" club and admits a winning team. He confesses, however, that "tee" (not a golf tee, but the top of a Burmese temple) on hole 3 caused him many anxious moments. "Holy" on hole 14 is a synonym for "consecrate" as an adjective!

The lowest score turned in (and, by the way, please add up your strokes) was a 58 from Kirkwood, Mo., but "see-C" on hole 6 was enough to disqualify it. Two 59's, one from Fort Smith, Ark., and the other from Takoma Park, Md., were ruled out for the same reason. A 59 from Madison, Wis., was spoiled by "queue-Q" on hole 3; another from Bakersfield, Calif., lost out with "due" on hole 13.

Among the many interesting scores was a 66 from a nine-year-old boy in San Francisco. Good work, David! Come on, all you youngsters, let's show 'em!

What They Say

Mergers

"Present-day mergers and consolidations in the United States are based on the conception that the public and the proprietor both will share the benefits of the larger unit."—*Silas H. Strawn, Chairman of Board, Montgomery Ward & Co.*

On the Up and Up

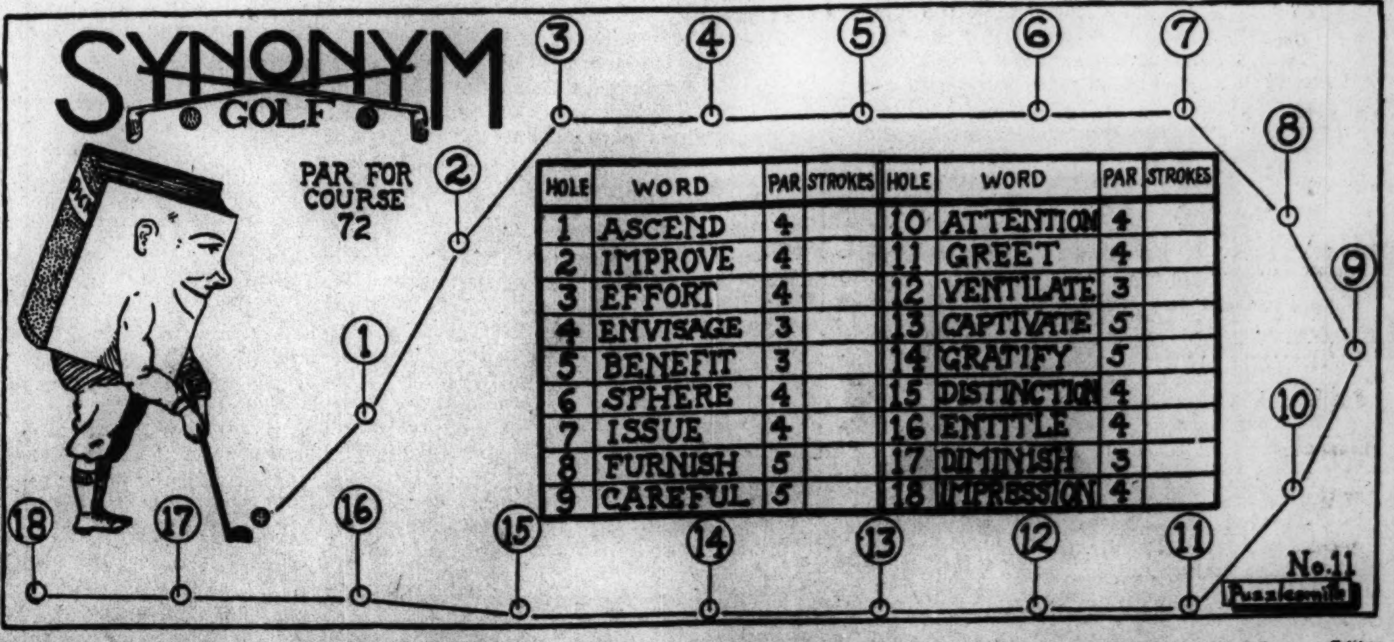
"The worst of the financial depression was passed a month ago, and the pendulum of industrial activity is now swinging back to normal."—*James A. Farrell, president, United States Steel Corporation.*

Modern History

"We cannot conceive of modern history without the United States."—*Premier Mussolini.*

Riddles Ahead

"The farther we proceed, the more formidable are the riddles facing us."—*Albert Einstein.*



HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES	HOLE	WORD	PAR	STROKES
1	ASCEND	4		10	ATTENTION	4	
2	IMPROVE	4		11	GREET	4	
3	EFFORT	4		12	VENTILATE	3	
4	ENVISAGE	3		13	CAPTIVATE	5	
5	BENEFIT	3		14	GRATIFY	5	
6	SPHERE	4		15	DISTINCTION	4	
7	ISSUE	4		16	ENTITLE	4	
8	FURNISH	5		17	DIMINISH	3	
9	CAREFUL	5		18	IMPRESSION	4	

RULES: Write on the line to each hole the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-wor.. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole. Tabulate your strokes on the chart.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a circle (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, BALL is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but ORB is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter; example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

The Burden of National Debts

IT IS little realized that no less than 41½ per cent of Great Britain's budget goes to pay interest and management of the national debt. Before the war the ratio was 12½ per cent. But the difference in pre-war and post-war budgets in consequence of the great increase of expenditure for social services invalidates the comparison as a measure of the growth of debt burdens. Measured in the actual amount of the debt, the difference between the pre-war and the post-war figures is more impressive. Today the British national debt amounts to $37,500,000,000, or 11½ times the pre-war total, and, of course, was mainly incurred for war expenses.

Several British writers, commenting on this huge debt, seem to regret that Great Britain did not use the same ax on her war debts which was employed by all of the other belligerents save the United States. Medieval kings paid their debts by clipping the coins of the realm; modern states have accomplished the same purpose by debasing the currency. Germany did it so successfully that she was able to start again with practically a clean sheet—no internal debt, no old currency to honor. This was the result of virtual repudiation. A new unit, the reichsmark, rose Phœnix-like on the ashes of inflation, and was made the equivalent of 1,000,000,000 of the old marks. Such repudiation had the effect of reducing in that proportion pre-existing debts and savings of all kinds to one-billionth, leaving a tiny fraction only of the fortunes or annuities accumulated in pre-war days.

The French were not so drastic. They devalued their currency, but not to the same extent, reducing to 20 per cent of pre-war worth all holdings of bonds and currency. Thus at the beginning of 1928 the French internal debt totaled $60,000,000,000, which currency stabilization trimmed to $12,000,000,000.

In Great Britain, however, there was no devaluation. Instead the pound sterling was stabilized at its pre-war worth, though at that time, in 1925, it had fallen at least 10 per cent.

This decision virtually gave a 10 per cent bounty to all holders of bonds and currency. Hence it was sometimes called a bondholders' policy. In Germany the bondholder was obliterated, in France he was crippled, but in Great Britain he was rehabilitated. This is the reason for the hugeness of the British national debt. The penalty of "paying our way" has taken the form of a tax burden reputedly the highest per head in the world, and a national debt which it will be a Sisyphean task to diminish.

Taxes have reached the point, in fact, where the very wealthy must turn over as much as 60 per cent of their income. This comes perilously near confiscation, which was the upshot of the German and French policies, but confiscation by slow torture instead of the guillotine. Since the bondholders are in the higher tax brackets, they are now paying as taxpayers what in 1925 they gained as bondholders.

America's Objective in Nicaragua

ALREADY the decision of the United States to withdraw the marines from Nicaragua is bearing fruit in expressions of good will from Latin America. These are of many varieties, but perhaps the specimens from Brazil and Colombia may be taken as typical. In Rio de Janeiro, O Jornal says:

> The United States has finally recognized the evils of its policy in Central America, and is withdrawing from Nicaragua the marines, who, instead of representing peace, constituted a permanent stimulant for warfare,

and in Bogota, El Tiempo declares editorially:

> It must be recognized that the Americans are withdrawing faithful to their promises not to prolong the occupation, and retiring when they have accomplished their object.

In this last statement the Colombian editor assumes that "the Americans" had a definite object in sending the 5000 marines to Nicaragua which has now been accomplished—or at least will have been by the time the 1932 elections in Nicaragua have been supervised by the small contingent of marines which will be left there until that time. If he knows what this definite object was, he knows more than "the Americans."

The Monroe Doctrine, protection of Americans and their property, collection of loans for New York bankers, safeguarding of a potential Nicaraguan canal route, and mere "Yankee imperialism" have been the reasons variously assigned both within and without the United States for the intervention of 1927. But no one of them has ever been agreed upon by "the Americans" as "their object." Indeed, the marines are coming out of Nicaragua chiefly because there is no sufficient object in their being there.

However, the total result of the intervention has undoubtedly been beneficial. It ended a destructive civil war and has permitted Nicaragua to hold two fair elections. And now many Nicaraguans are asking that an American supervision of the elections should be continued for an indefinite period—some suggest fifty years.

But this plan is opposed by others who question whether supervision will ever do any permanent good. While it may enable the Nicaraguans to get some practice in the forms of self-government, it must necessarily by its very nature prevent their exercising full self-government. It is argued that the only way they can learn to conduct impartial elections is by conducting them, and that they must act with full responsibility for working out their own destinies.

Certainly there is something in the contention that the United States should not encourage any sense of irresponsibility. It is said that in Managua today the servants are paraphrasing an old American saying, "Tell it to the marines," and making it, "Leave it to the marines." But now that the United States has set its hand to the plow there is a question as to how fast it can or ought to withdraw.

The building up of the Guardia Nacional should help to stabilize the country, if that body does not become merely an instrument in the hands of the party in power. The building of roads and the development of natural resources will do more. Better economic, social and educational conditions are the foundations upon which stable political conditions must be built, and many observers believe that it is in this fundamental work that the United States can help best, rather than in the erection of artificial election machinery.

The American people see that "their object" in Nicaragua must be primarily the welfare of Nicaragua. If this purpose can be clearly reflected in governmental action, it will promote the United States's own interests by removing misunderstandings both in Nicaragua and in Latin America.

A Dictator Takes a Holiday

DICTATORING being in the very nature of things a whole-time job, the world may be forgiven some surprise when it hears that one of the best known of modern autocrats, Marshal Pilsudski of Poland, is on vacation. More than that, he has chosen for his place of retreat an island in mid-Atlantic where he is effectively cut off not merely from the cold wintry blasts of his native land, but also from the even fiercer political storms which have swept over it in the last few months. He is, in fact, in Madeira. Undeterred by the solemn warning of what sometimes happens to dictatorships, given him when he passed through Spain during the abortive republican rising in December, he boldly put a thousand leagues of sea and land between himself and his capital.

And yet, despite his lengthy absence, there is not the slightest doubt Marshal Pilsudski is the master of Poland. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that when he returns he will be more firmly in the saddle than ever, for his followers show no signs of revolt, and his enemies, who are numerous but impotent, are looking to him to counteract some of the more imprudent acts—almost equally numerous—which his deputies have committed in his absence.

Altogether, Marshal Pilsudski, as a dictator, is the most anomalous phenomenon in modern European politics. His fist is mailed with the traditional velvet and his despotism cloaked with a discreet parliamentary show of democracy. His word is law, but so far as possible he speaks the language of constitutionalism, although when legal phraseology is lacking in adjectives he does not hesitate to use terms of the most unparliamentary character. Then, having spoken his mind and got his way whether by force or persuasion, he takes a vacation.

What would happen in Italy or Russia if Mussolini or Stalin followed his example?

Government by Vituperation

CHICAGO, which has already suffered many things at the hands of many politicians, approaches the mayoral primaries of February 24 with deep misgiving. Apparently the two leading contenders for the Republican nomination have assumed that success will come to him who wallows deepest in the gutter of personal vilification. The campaign consequently has done little except to make voters question the fitness for high office of either mudslinger.

Chicago knows William Hale Thompson well enough by this time not to be surprised at any epithets which he may apply to his opponents. In a previous campaign he carried a pair of white rats about with him from one rally to the next, tagging them with the names of his rivals. This year he has made similar use of a donkey, marched upon the stage at his meetings and hailed as the symbol of the opposition. Years of familiarity with this sort of thing have taught the responsible portions of Chicago's citizenship to discount it.

But Chicago was not prepared for the spectacle of a judge descending from the bench to match billingsgate with its discredited Mayor. It was not prepared to have this judge, who had been put forward as a law-and-order candidate, attempt to prove his competence by indulging in vituperation of such a character as to be largely unprintable. And the city has been inexpressibly shocked to find itself on the point of making this important civic decision, with two such candidates to choose between.

There are, to be sure, two other candidates in Chicago's Republican primary. It may be that the steadily rising tide of public disgust will mount high enough by February 24 to give the nomination to one of them. But that does not now seem likely. Both Mr. Thompson and his opponent have the support of strong factional machines.

Some citizens are preparing to vote for the Democratic candidate when the mayoral election comes in April. The Democratic candidate will be Anton J. Cermak, a politician whose administration of county offices has not been without its merits. But Mr. Cermak's theory of politics is of the most crassly "practical" sort, and his past record as leader of the liquor interests in Chicago and Illinois makes him unacceptable to many voters.

The likelihood is, therefore, that, no matter who is nominated in the approaching primaries, an independent candidacy will be offered Chicago. There are two reasons why the city must be careful not to allow its government to fall into unsuitable hands. In the first place, the disintegration of government has gone on so rapidly in the last four years of Thompson rule that a continuation would reduce the city administration to virtual anarchy. In the second place, the city is now selecting a Mayor to preside over its destinies during the 1932 Century of Progress World's Fair. And unless the city's government can be placed in far more competent hands than are now offered, Chicago knows that it cannot hope for the coöperation from other cities and nations that will be essential to make that ambitious project a success.

And Now for Lobster and Ice Cream

WHAT a relief! Now one may eat crabmeat, lettuce salad with French or mayonnaise dressing, the piece of blueberry pie that one has been denying oneself, and add to the whole combination a glass of sweet milk—and not feel that any dictates of dietetics have been violated. For the Public Health Service of the United States has spoken, and its word must surely be law! How the rumor got about that certain harmless foods when eaten in conjunction with other ordinary foods form a poisonous combination inside the body and thereby cause distress is difficult to find out, one is informed.

But this is not nearly all. More indigestion, one discovers, has been caused by fears about what to eat and what not to eat than by actually eating these unusual and sometimes ingenious combinations. The old-time stand-by of no acids in conjunction with milk or ice cream receives a knock-out blow. Why, "acid fruits have been found as a result of various scientific experiments to be decidedly beneficial when eaten with sweet milk." Indeed, "the fruit acid which you were perhaps told should not be taken with milk or cocoa is in reality carrying out for you the first step in the digestion of your beverage." There's a right-about-face for you! If one might be permitted to parody a parody, one might comment:

> 'Tis the voice of the Lobster; I heard it assert,
> You can eat me and follow with ice cream dessert;
> Add a blueberry pie with sweet milk to boot,
> And cap the whole meal with some good acid fruit.

In preference to the multitudinous theories promulgated today regarding quantities and qualities of food, the Public Health Service offers these rules:

> Eat moderately but sufficiently of a wide variety of foods which include fresh vegetables and fruits and milk. Your appetite will take care of your calory intake, and good cooking and pleasant serving will insure you of better digestion. Enjoy your meals and let the vitamins and minerals look out for themselves.

Once more, what a relief! Yet how strangely reminiscent of the greatest dietetic advice ever given: "Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink," or, as the words have been more accurately translated, "Be not overanxious" concerning these things.

On Reading a Seed Catalogue

THE preposterous nature of it only intensifies the longing, and lends zest to the pleasant sighing of fancy—though surely there never were such gardens, this side of Carcassonne, as those which blossom and burgeon and bear in the welcome, colorful seed catalogues.

Where else are to be found tomatoes of a port so aldermanic, a scarlet so comely and satisfying? Where, save on those fond romantic pages, setting forth the dear, queer names of flowers, are sweet peas of such altitude and hue, or delphinium which must so shame the sea?

Sir, can it be that ever there were grown, in other fields, potatoes so poetic? Squashes so like to golden song? We have been weary for them this long while—but now the seed catalogues are arriving, and heart cannot quarrel with them, nor reason argue against their blandishments.

April and June, and robust, brown October, somehow are confined therein, and it seems the seedmen were laggard in this sending. Yes, they were laggard, though the junco ruffles his feathers in a sharp wind and asks for alms. Why, tomorrow the world will wake.

There is a happy sorcery resident in types and inks, and men have become skilled in invoking it to their purpose. Books, poems, songs, fantasies and wise instruction, they issue from the presses to redeem us. And these we call good literature. May it not be that seed catalogues are literature?

Pray you, why not? There is no author but must find it in his heart to wish above all that what he writes might be as eagerly scanned. Is there not poetry in seed catalogues? Gather the names of flowers, the names that must have been given by children and poets, and say them softly. Is there not substantial and worthy prose? If you doubt this, read for your enlightenment and chastening the chapter in praise of vetches. Yet seed catalogues are not literature. They are a little nearer to us than that, and there is no word for it.

The junco is obviously a-cold, and he shall have crumbs. And when he has crumbs there will be seven-and-twenty of him where was one. He thinks it is winter, the junco does, and only crumbs will comfort him. But it cannot be winter really, for here is the seed catalogue. And we must plant this. And we shall try that. A vine for the trellis. A rose for the walk. Here are grapes that burden the arm of the gardener, a single great cluster of them. And this—what is this? We must have that.

Perhaps it will come to us later that the phrases were too eloquently turned. But we must have gardens—and care more dearly for them because of their imperfections. And when we cannot have gardens, we who must wait a while, then we have catalogues. Seven-and-twenty juncoes fluttering down to the snow. But in a box in the porch corner, where the handbills lodge, the loam puts forth a slender spear of green.

Editorial Notes

A few years ago J. G. Martin, cherry-grower of Wisconsin, stepped on a cherry pit and found it left a grease spot on the floor. Today he is a millionaire, making oil for cosmetics from 1000 tons of cherry pits a year. Looks as though a tidy sum also might await the one who, stepping on a piece of chewing gum, should find a useful purpose for it.

Part of the recent improvement in business conditions in the United States has resulted from less attention to the employment of securities and more attention to the security of employment.

Now that the drought relief program has been agreed upon, taxpayers in the United States will expect Congress to relieve them of having to pay for an extra session.

How Will the Alternative Vote Work in Britain?

By LINDSAY ROGERS

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THERE is little enthusiasm in Great Britain over the alternative vote plan of electoral reform which has passed a second reading in the House of Commons. The Liberals would like proportional representation, but the Labor Party refuses to go that far. To do so would make it impossible, in the near future at least, for either Labor or the Conservative Party to elect a clear majority in the House of Commons.

This appears to be the plain lesson of the 1929 election, when the Liberals polled, roughly, 23 per cent of the total vote. The Conservative percentage was 38, and that of the Labor Party 37. Without some shift of opinion approaching a landslide, proportional representation would give the parties seats in the House of Commons on a basis not far from these percentages. The Liberals cannot get proportional representation. Instead, the alternative vote is offered to them. What precisely is the proposal and how may it be expected to work?

The alternative vote can be used in two forms. First, an elector may mark his ballot not only for the candidate he favors, but for his second preference as well. If a candidate receives a majority vote of first choices the alternative vote is not used. If, however, the leading candidate has only a relative majority—that is, a plurality—then the second preferences are counted. They may be counted on all the ballots and the results totaled with the first choices.

Secondly, the lowest candidate on the first count may be dropped and the second choices on his ballots divided between the two other candidates. (I assume for simplicity that there are only three candidates.) It is the second form of the alternative vote which the Labor Party's bill proposes. If, however, the alternative vote is designed to get rid of an "unfair" electoral system, the ambition is not necessarily realized.

Suppose there is a constituency in which there are three candidates—A, B and C. They receive 3500 votes, 3250 votes, and 3000 votes respectively. Under a system of election by a relative majority—that is a plurality—A is the successful candidate even though he is the choice of a minority of the electors. To be sure, the voters who prefer A are more numerous than the voters who prefer anyone else. The present electoral system in Great Britain (and the United States) proceeds on the theory that having more supporters than any opponent is a valid basis for election. This claim is denied by an electoral arrangement which provides for the alternative vote.

So, in the example cited, C would be eliminated as a candidate and the second preferences on his ballots would be listed. When the preferences were divided between A and B the candidate who had the higher total of first and second choices would be elected. But is this "fair"? If the other form of alternative vote were being used and if the second preferences on all the ballots cast were examined, it might be found that most of the A voters preferred C to B, and that most of the B voters preferred C to A. Consequently C would have a larger total of first and second choices than A or B. Yet by the second plan the rule that the lowest candidate on the first count is eliminated would prevent C from being elected. But even in this case would C have a valid claim to being elected?

Various schemes have been proposed for obviating difficulties with the alternative vote. One is that second preferences should count as half votes. As the alternative vote, however, is further complicated, its unattractiveness becomes greater. In neither of its forms is the alternative vote certain to result in the election of the candidate whom the constituency most desires. It may prevent the election of the candidate who is least desired, but it can do no more than that.

In other words, the alternative vote cannot be depended upon to eliminate the vagarious results which are possible under a system of single-member constituencies and pluralities against which the Liberals direct their criticism. Nor can the alternative vote be depended upon to give minorities representation. That result cannot be achieved except by abolishing single-member constituencies and using some form of proportional representation. The alternative vote, however, is not designed to give proportional representation. It may be that with the alternative vote the Liberals will gain seats in the House of Commons, but such a result is by no means certain, and the measure of the result may have little or no relation to Liberal strength in the country.

For the Liberals can profit only in the constituencies where there is no clear majority and where the Conservative or Labor candidate is at the bottom of the poll. They can profit then only if the Conservative and Labor voters mark their second preferences for the Liberal candidate. If the Conservatives should prefer the Liberal candidate to the Labor man and the Laborites should prefer the Liberal candidate to the Conservative (which is what the Liberals hope for) a party could still have a majority of seats in the House of Commons with a minority of the popular vote. Thus in 1924, if all the seats which the Conservatives won by a plurality vote had been given to the Opposition, Stanley Baldwin would still have had a majority of forty in the House of Commons. In that election the Conservatives polled 7,500,000 votes out of a total of 16,000,000.

In the present House of Commons 257 members hold their seats on the basis of a clear majority in their constituencies. A plurality sufficed to elect 312 members (I ignore the double member, the uncontested and the university constituencies). The situation is shown in the following table:

	Labor	Liberal	Conservative	Other Parties	Total
Returned with majority	152	14	89	2	257
Returned with plurality	119	41	151	1	312
Not counted above	16	4	20	6	46
Total	287	59	260	9	615

Of the 312 plurality constituencies the Liberal candidate ran last in 166, and under the form of the alternative vote which is proposed would be eliminated. The Labor candidate ran last in 111 seats, the Conservative in twenty-six, and other party candidates in nine. It is obvious, therefore, that the Liberals hope to gain more from Labor second preferences than they can from Conservative second preferences. It is obvious, also, that the Labor Party may hope to gain heavily from Liberal second preferences, but it may turn out that the Conservatives are equal gainers.

Sufficient figures have been given to enable the student of politics who likes to think about "electoral devices with a scent of algebra and decimals about them," to engage in further speculations. They are likely to be risky, however, since the indications are that the British electorate will in the next elections divide quite differently from the way in which it divided in 1929.

Notes From Prague

PRAGUE

City on the Way to a Million

IN THE process of changing over from a provincial capital to that of a large republic, Prague has expanded considerably. Between the 1921 census, which registered 677,000, and that of this year, an increase of 24.5 per cent has been noted. If the population continues to increase at this rate the present figure of 847,702 will in the next decade reach 1,000,000. It was no small feat to make the necessary modernizations without destroying the medieval charm of this city. This has been chiefly done by leaving the old town, the Palace Quarter, the Castle, the Charles Bridge, etc., practically untouched, and by concentrating on the main thoroughfares. Housing conditions being poor in the center of the city, with its narrow winding streets, whole townships have sprung up in the various garden suburbs, where some of the most modern villa architecture is to be seen.

The building program for the next few years contains plans for the new Parliament and State Art Gallery and for the completion of the new university buildings. Prague will also probably have a new promenade along the Moldau (Vltava). This will be an appropriate complement to the excellent improvements made on the other side of the river during the last two years. There at Barrandov, the whole of the steep hillside has been laid out in terraces with cafés, sports grounds, etc., and is now one of the most popular resorts of the Prague people. The name Barrandov recalls, incidentally, the work done here in pre-war days by the great French geologist Barrand, particularly on this "fault" in the river cliffs.

Sinclair's "Oil" a Popular Novel

The replies to two questionnaires recently submitted to the Czechoslovak intelligentsia by quite different organizations, give an excellent idea as to their reading during the past year. Of the 612 people consulted, it was found that they read an average of twenty-seven books each in twelve months. The most popular authors, according to nationality, were: Czechoslovak, 189; French, 55; English, 44; Russian, 31; German, 21; American, 15, etc. Upton Sinclair (his novel "Oil" in particular), G. Bernard Shaw, Arnold Zweig, Tolstoy, Sinclair Lewis and Galsworthy, head the list of foreign authors, in the order given. The most popular work of Shaw was "An Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism."

Kepler-Brahe Works Shown

One of the most interesting exhibitions held of late years in the Czechoslovak National Museum, Prague, is that of the works of the great seventeenth century astronomers, Johann Kepler and Tycho Brahe. Though neither of them was a native of Bohemia, each spent the most important and fruitful period of his life here. Each, too, was astronomer royal to Rudolph II, who made Prague a center of art and learning. Kepler was here during the years 1600 to 1612 and taught at the German University. The impending Thirty Years' War caused him to seek a cultural home elsewhere and he wandered through south Germany as far as Regensburg. The present exhibition consists of material drawn from within the borders of the State, especially from the libraries of Strahov Monastery and the University of Prague, the State Observatory, and the private collection of the Fric family.

Gypsy Schools Quite a Problem

The gypsy element in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia is one that causes no little trouble to the Ministry of Education in Prague, for most well-meaning schemes for the uplifting of these seminomads often break down under local conditions. The children of the better peasant families, etc., refuse to attend school with the uncared-for gypsy child, or the gypsy encampment moves off, before the authorities can round up the children. One successful gypsy school has been for some time working in this Republic, but it is in a center where the gypsies are exceptionally stationary and within reach of steady work. The most recent experiment is that of taking the gypsy child of from six to fourteen years of age from its parents and compelling it to attend certain special schools. This scheme is being tried out in south Bohemia, but it has very many drawbacks, chief of which is the unwillingness of the parents to be separated from their children. In the Czechoslovak Army the gypsy soldier also presents a problem. Being mostly quite illiterate, he is the butt of his comrades. It has now been suggested, according to an article in the Officers' Paper, that there should be special gypsy companies in certain regiments, and that military drill should be accompanied by a general education, at least in the three "R's."

Educating the State's Women

Statistics recently published here show that rapid strides are being made in the education of Czechoslovak women. Of the 2,250,000 students in all the educational institutions in the Republic, nearly 50 per cent, or 1,005,000, are women. It is natural that this percentage varies according to the educational grade, the proportion of women being much higher in the elementary and secondary schools. But even in the universities it is 10 per cent and in the technical schools 40 per cent. The increase in the number of women taking higher and special education has been especially marked during the last few years—in applied art schools women are in the majority. The post-war Czechoslovak woman is seeking for herself and her girl a very practical kind of education.

Large Village or Small Town?

That the terms "town" and "village" are still officially indications of something more than mere size, is shown once again by the last Czechoslovak census, according to which the largest village in the Republic (Krotschehlav, near Kladno), has a population of 10,000, and the smallest town (Friedberg, near Freiwaldau), has only 1477 inhabitants. An old law demands that every town must have its own parish church, and Krotschehlav declares itself unable to meet the expenses of such.